DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 400 774 HE 029 628

AUTHOR Kopka, Teresita L. Chan; Korb, Roslyn A.
TITLE Women: Education and Outcomes. Statistical Analysis Report.
INSTITUTION National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.; National Inst. on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning (ED/OERI), Washington, DC.
REPORT NO ISBN-0-16-048846-X; NCES-96-061
PUB DATE Sep 96
NOTE 122p.
AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328.
PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Bachelors Degrees; Black Education; College Outcomes Assessment; *Degrees (Academic); Doctoral Degrees; Employed Women; Employment Experience; Employment Patterns; Employment Statistics; Enrollment Rate; *Enrollment Trends; Ethnic Groups; Higher Education; *Labor Market; Masters Degrees; Minority Groups; *Outcomes of Education; Statistical Analysis; *Trend Analysis; *Womens Education

ABSTRACT

This report is a statistical analysis of trends in the participation of women in higher education and in the labor market from 1970-1994. In 45 figures and 14 tables, data on women's achievements are compared with those of men, with each chart accompanied by a short analysis of the data. The first section of the report presents demographic and educational data: population data covers the resident population of the United States. The second part of the report focuses on outcomes and covers individuals 16 years of age and older, residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (except inmates in institutions and those on active duty in the Armed Services) whether or not they are enrolled in school. Appendix A presents additional tables of population, dropout rates, school and enrollment, degree conferred, post-high school training, employment, earnings, employment and earnings in educational institutions. Appendix B lists sources of data and defines concepts and terms used in the report. (CH)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

SCOPE OF INTEREST NOTICE
The ERIC Facility has assigned this document for processing to: HE
In our judgment, this document is also of interest to the Clearinghouses noted to the right. Indexing should reflect their special points of view. SO

ED 400 774

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistical Analysis Report September 1996

Women: Education and Outcomes

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

NE 029 627

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 96-061

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistical Analysis Report September 1996

Women: Education and Outcomes

Teresita L. Chan Kopka
National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning (PLLI)

Roslyn A. Korb
National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 96-061

U.S. Department of Education
Richard W. Riley
Secretary

Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Sharon P. Robinson
Assistant Secretary

National Center for Education Statistics
Pascal D. Forgione, Jr.
Commissioner

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

NCES activities are designed to address high priority education data needs; provide consistent, reliable, complete, and accurate indicators of education status and trends; and report timely, useful, and high quality data to the U.S. Department of Education, the Congress, the states, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public.

We strive to make our products available in a variety of formats and in language that is appropriate to a variety of audiences. You, as our customer, are the best judge of our success in communicating information effectively. If you have any comments or suggestions about this or any other NCES product or report, we would like to hear from you. Please direct your comments to:

National Center for Education Statistics
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
U.S. Department of Education
555 New Jersey Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20208–5574

September 1996

Contact:
Teresita L. Chan Kopka
(202) 219–1771

The NCES World Wide Web Home Page is
http://www.ed.gov/NCES/

Suggested Citation

U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. *Women: Education and Outcomes,* NCES 96–061, by Teresita L. Chan Kopka and Roslyn Korb. Washington, DC: 1996.

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328
ISBN 0-16-048846-X

Contents

List of Figures iii

List of Tables vi

Acknowledgments viii

Introduction 1

Appendix A
Additional tables 61

Appendix B
Sources of data and definitions 89

Figures

Education

1. Resident population of the United States, 16 years old and over: 1970-95 2

2. Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-93 4

3. College enrollment rates of high school graduates, ages 16 to 24, by sex: 1970-94 6

4a. Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 8

4b. Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 9

4c. Bachelor's degrees in education conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 10

4d. Bachelor's degrees in engineering conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 11

4e. Bachelor's degrees in computer and information sciences conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 12

4f. Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 13

4g. Master's degrees in health professions and related sciences conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 14

4h. Master's degrees in education conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 15

4i. Master's degrees in mathematics conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 16

4j. Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 17

4k. Doctor's degrees in education conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 18

4l. Doctor's degrees in engineering conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 19

4m. Doctor's degrees in the physical sciences conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 20

4n. Doctor's degrees in mathematics conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 21

4o. First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 22

4p. First-professional degrees in law conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 23

4q. First-professional degrees in medicine conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 24

4r. First-professional degrees in dentistry conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93 25

5a. Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 27

5b. Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 28

5c. Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 29

5d. Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93. 30

6a. Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 32

6b. Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 33

6c. Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 34

6d. Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 35

7a. Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 37

7b. Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 38

7c. Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 39

7d. Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 40

8a. First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 42

8b. First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 43

8c. First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 44

8d. First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 45

Outcomes

9. Labor force participation rates of men and women, 25 to 54 years old, annual averages: 1970-93 47

10a. Labor force participation rates of men and women with a bachelor's degree and above, ages 25 to 64, by degree: 1993 50

10b. Unemployment rates of men and women with a bachelor's degree and above, ages 25 to 64, by degree: 1993 51

10c. Unemployment rates of men and women, 16 years old and over, annual averages: 1970-93 52

11. Percentage of employed women 16 years old and over, by occupation: 1982 and 1993 54

12. Median annual earnings in constant dollars for year-round full-time workers, by sex: 1970-93 56

13a. College and university teachers 20 years old and over, by sex: 1982-93 58

13b. All teachers except college and university teachers 20 years old and over, by sex: 1982-93 59

Tables

Education

1. Estimates of the resident population of the United States, 16 years old and over, by sex: 1970-1994 3

2. Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-1993 5

3. College enrollment rates of high school graduates, by sex: 1970-1994 7

4. Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970-71 to 1992-93 26

5. Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 31

6. Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 36

7. Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 41

8. First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93 46

Outcomes

9a. Labor force participation rates of men 16 years old and over, by age: 1970-94 48

9b. Labor force participation rates of women 16 years old and over, by age: 1970-94 49

10. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 25 to 64, by sex and educational attainment: 1993 53

11. Percentage distribution of employed persons 16 years old and over, by occupation and sex: 1982-94 55

12. Median annual earnings in current and constant dollars for year-round full-time workers, by sex: 1970-93 57

13. Employed educators 20 years old and over, by sex and type: 1982-93 60

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank the reviewers of this report for their substantive comments and suggestions. Howard V. Hayghe of the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggested the general format of the report. Other reviewers are Susan W. Ahmed, Thomas M. Smith. Mary R. Rollefson, and Marilyn M. Mcmillen of the National Center for Education Statistics and Susan S. Klein of the Offfice of Reform Assistance and Dissemination. The authors also wish to thank Gerard Devlin, Phil Carr, and Simone Miranda for their editorial and graphical guidance.

Introduction

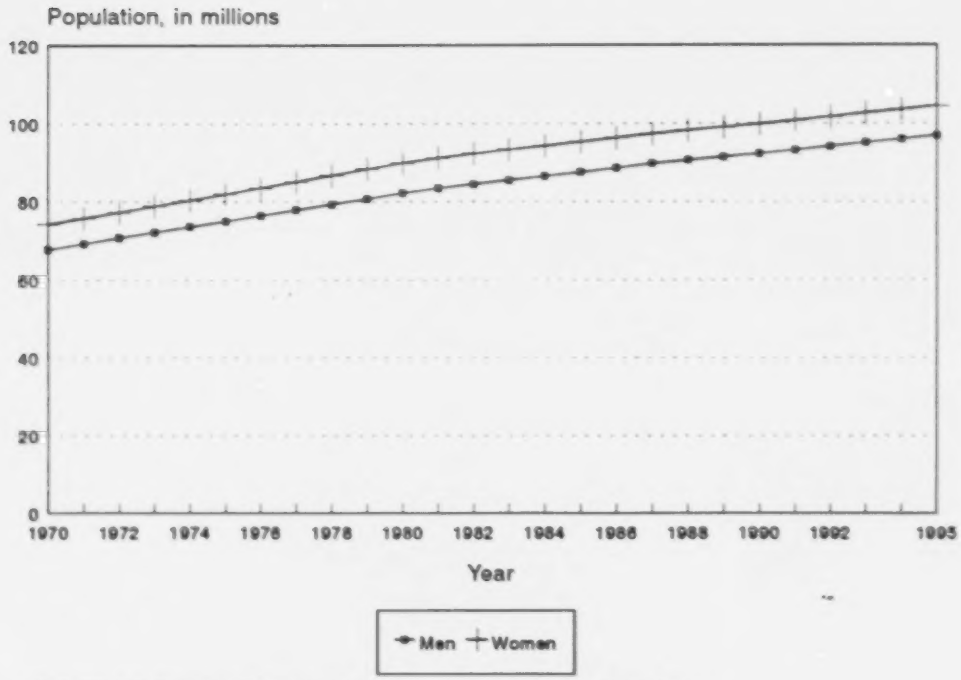
One of the remarkable phenomena of the last three decades has been the entrance of women into universities and the workplace in record numbers. Their increased presence in the corporate world, government, and politics is the result of many factors including the changing attitudes of society towards working women and, whether for social, economic or personal reasons, women have changed their roles in society through further education and increased participation in the labor market.

The purpose of this report is to show the trends in the participation of women in higher education and in the labor market from 1970 to 1994. Data on the achievements of women are compared with men's and are displayed in charts and tables. Each chart is accompanied by a short analysis of the statistics presented. Most of the charts have companion tables. Additional tables are included in appendix A.

Most of the tables focus on women, 16 years of age and older. A few tables include individuals who are 15 years old. This slight difference in coverage is due to availability of data.

The first part deals with demographics and education. The population covered is the resident population of the United States. The second part focuses on outcomes and covers persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces, regardless of whether they are enrolled in school. See appendix B for a further description of the data and data sources.

Figure 1.-Resident population of the United States, 16 years old and over: 1970-95



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25 and PLL-41, appendix A.

o In 1970, more than half (52.3 percent) of the 16 years old and over resident population were women (table 1). This proportion did not change much during the past 25 years.

Table 1.--Estimates of the resident population of the United States, 16 years old and over: 1970–95

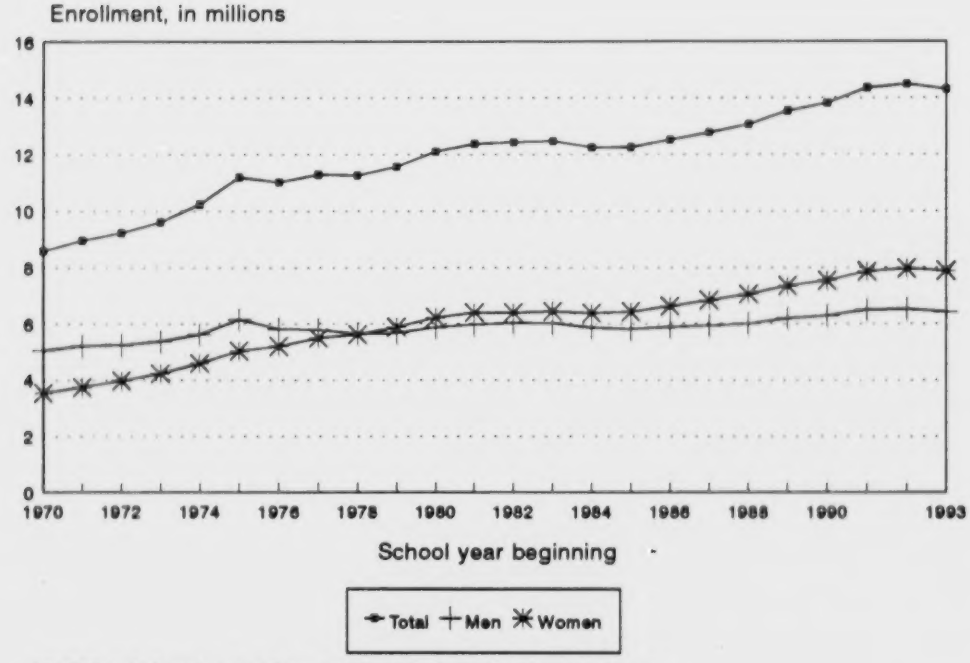
[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total	Men	Women
1970	142,001	67,704	74,297
1971	144,992	69,216	75,775
1972	147,980	70,726	77,254
1973	150,925	72,143	78,782
1974	153,866	73,550	80,316
1975	156,835	74,954	81,881
1976	159,847	76,395	83,452
1977	162,898	77,842	85,056
1978	165,932	79,273	86,659
1979	168,953	80,714	88,238
1980	171,936	82,141	89,795
1981	174,429	83,365	91,064
1982	176,653	84,448	92,205
1983	178,719	85,475	93,244
1984	180,669	86,450	94,219
1985	182,632	87,433	95,200
1986	184,767	88,527	96,240
1987	186,904	89,612	97,293
1988	188,711	90,526	98,185
1989	190,339	91,361	98,978
1990	191,966	92,183	99,783
1991	193,743	93,053	100,690
1992	195,628	94,020	101,608
1993	197,565	94,972	102,594
1994	199,393	95,875	103,518
1995	201,240	96,816	104,423

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25 and PLL–41, appendix A.

Figure 2.--Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 167 p. 176 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o In 1970, 41 percent (3.537 million) of students enrolled in higher education institutions were women (table 2). The number of women rose constantly during the next two decades and by 1993, women comprised 55 percent of total enrollment, an increase of 14 percentage points.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2.--Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-93

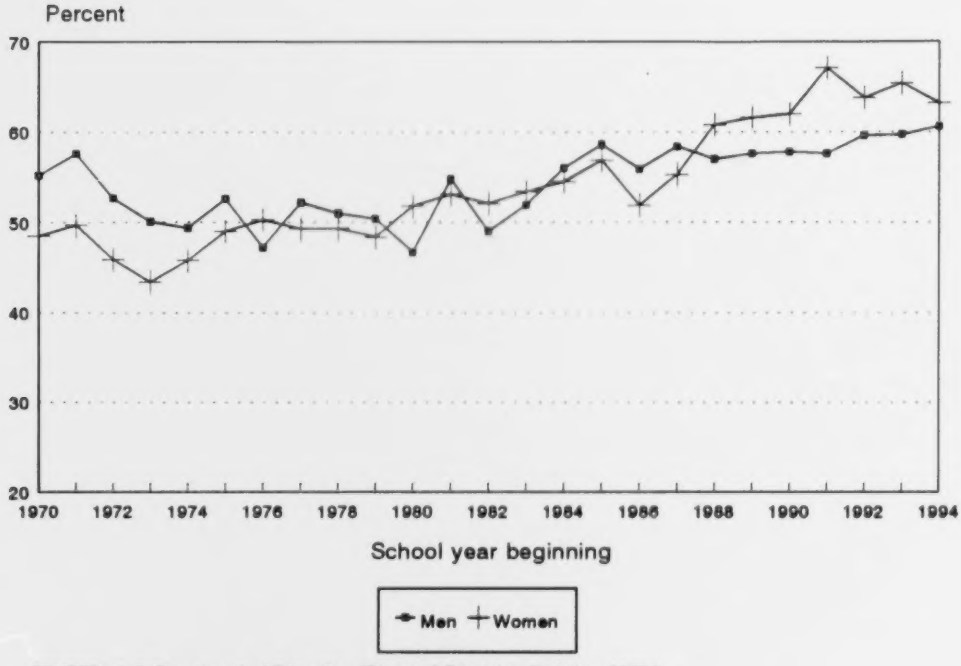
Year	Total Enrollment	Men	Women
1970	8,580,887	5,043,642	3,537,245
1971	8,948,644	5,207,004	3,741,640
1972	9,214,820	5,238,757	3,976,103
1973	9,602,123	5,371,052	4,231,071
1974	10,223,729	5,622,429	4,601,300
1975	11,184,859	6,148,997	5,035,862
1976	11,012,137	5,810,828	5,201,309
1977	11,285,787	5,789,016	5,496,771
1978	11,260,092	5,640,998	5,619,094
1979	11,569,899	5,682,877	5,887,022
1980	12,096,895	5,874,374	6,222,521
1981	12,371,672	5,975,056	6,396,616
1982	12,425,780	6,031,384	6,394,396
1983	12,464,661	6,023,725	6,440,936
1984	12,241,940	5,863,574	6,378,366
1985	12,247,055	5,818,450	6,428,605
1986	12,503,511	5,884,515	6,618,996
1987	12,766,642	5,932,056	6,834,586
1988	13,055,337	6,001,896	7,053,441
1989	13,538,560	6,190,015	7,348,545
1990	13,819,522	6,284,401	7,535,121
1991	14,358,953	6,501,844	7,857,109
1992	14,486,315	6,523,516	7,962,799
1993*	14,305,658	6,427,716	7,877,942

* Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 167, p. 176, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys for 1991, 1992, and 1993.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Figure 3.--College enrollment rates of high school graduates, ages 16 to 24, by sex: 1970-94



SOURCE: U. S. Department of Education, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," American College Testing Program, 1987, derived from statistics collected by the Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Labor, unpublished data.

o In October 1970, 55 percent of men and 49 percent of women, ages 16 to 24, who graduated from high school during the preceding 12 months were enrolled in college (table 3). Since October 1988 the college enrollment rates of women high school graduates were consistently higher than the enrollment rates for men.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3.--College enrollment rates of high school graduates, by sex: 1970-94

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	High school graduates1/			Enrolled in college2/					
				Total		Men		Women	
	Total	Men	Women	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1970	2,757	1,343	1,414	1,427	51.8	741	55.2	686	48.5
1971	2,872	1,369	1,503	1,535	53.4	788	57.6	747	49.7
1972	2,961	1,420	1,541	1,457	49.2	749	52.7	708	45.9
1973	3,059	1,458	1,601	1,425	46.6	730	50.1	695	43.4
1974	3,101	1,491	1,610	1,474	47.5	736	49.4	738	45.8
1975	3,186	1,513	1,673	1,615	50.7	796	52.6	819	49.0
1976	2,987	1,450	1,537	1,458	48.8	685	47.2	773	50.3
1977	3,140	1,482	1,658	1,590	50.6	773	52.2	817	49.3
1978	3,161	1,485	1,676	1,584	50.1	758	51.0	826	49.3
1979	3,160	1,474	1,686	1,559	49.3	743	50.4	816	48.4
1980	3,089	1,500	1,589	1,524	49.3	701	46.7	823	51.8
1981	3,053	1,490	1,563	1,646	53.9	816	54.8	830	53.1
1982	3,100	1,508	1,592	1,568	50.6	739	49.0	829	52.1
1983	2,964	1,390	1,574	1,562	52.7	721	51.9	841	53.4
1984	3,012	1,429	1,583	1,662	55.2	800	56.0	862	54.5
1985	2,666	1,286	1,380	1,539	57.7	754	58.6	785	56.9
1986	2,786	1,331	1,455	1,499	53.8	744	55.9	755	51.9
1987	2,647	1,278	1,369	1,503	56.8	746	58.4	757	55.3
1988	2,673	1,334	1,339	1,575	58.9	761	57.0	814	60.8
1989	2,454	1,208	1,245	1,463	59.6	696	57.6	767	61.6
1990	2,355	1,169	1,185	1,410	59.9	676	57.8	735	62.0
1991	2,276	1,139	1,137	1,420	62.4	656	57.6	763	67.1
1992	2,398	1,216	1,182	1,479	61.7	725	59.6	754	63.8
1993	2,338	1,118	1,219	1,464	62.6	668	59.7	797	65.4
1994	2,517	1,244	1,273	1,559	61.9	754	60.6	805	63.2

1/ Individuals age 16 to 24 who graduated from high school during the preceding 12 months.

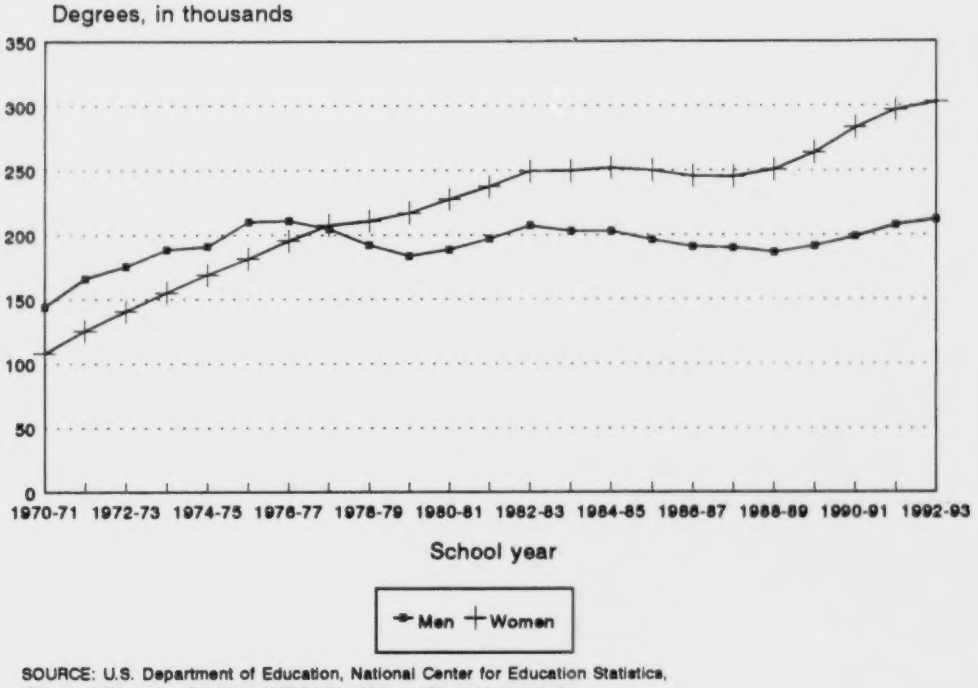
2/ Enrollment in college as of October of each year for individuals age 16 to 24 who graduated from high school during the preceding 12 months.

NOTE--Data are based on sample surveys of the civilian population. High school graduate data in this table may differ from other publications because of varying survey procedures and coverage. High school graduates include GED recipients.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 178, p. 188. American College Testing Program, unpublished tabulations, 1987, derived from statistics collected by the Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Labor, "College Enrollment of 1993 High School Graduates."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

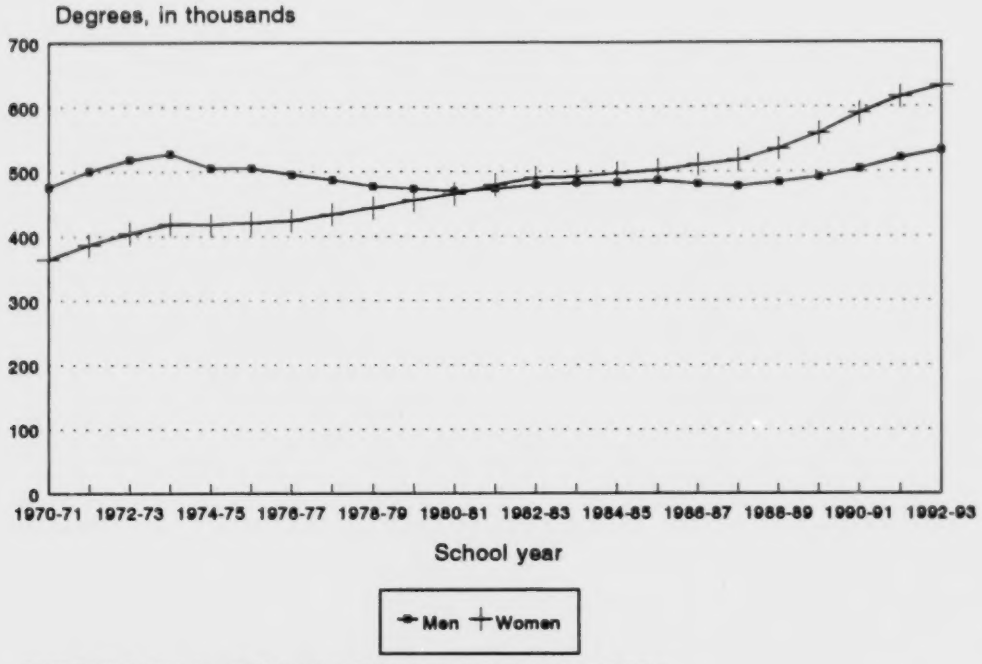
Figure 4a.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1996," table 236, p. 250 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Of the 252,610 associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education during the academic year 1970-71, 43 percent were awarded to women (table 4). Twenty three years later (1992-93) women received 59 percent of associate degrees.

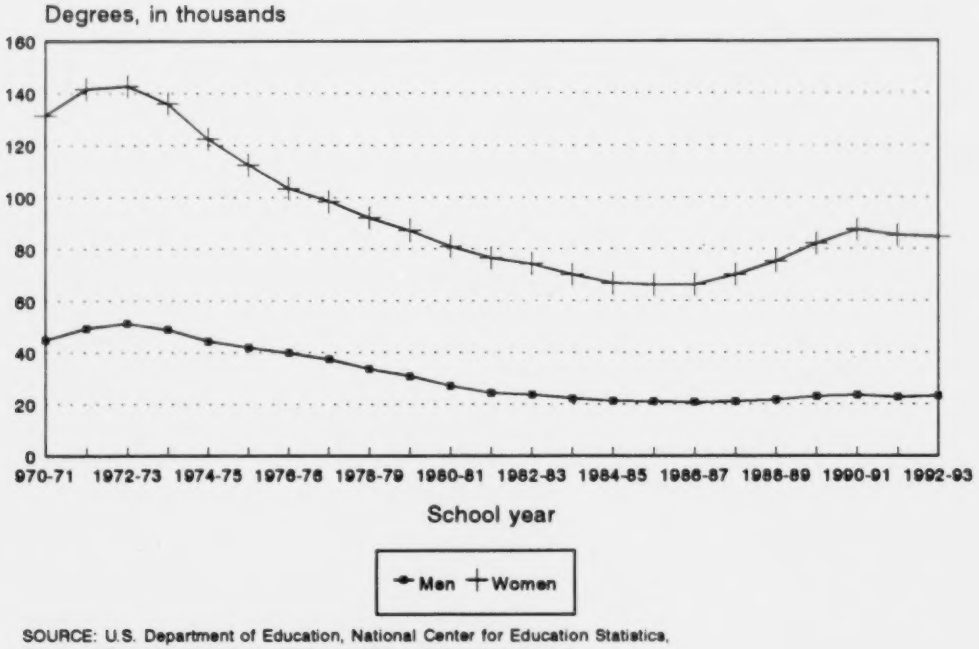
Figure 4b.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 236, p. 250 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Forty-three percent of those who received baccalaureate degrees in the 1970-71 school year were women; in 1992-93, 54 percent of baccalaureate degrees were awarded to women (table 4). The number of women bachelor's degree recepients increased steadily until it surpassed the number of men receiving these degrees in 1981-82.

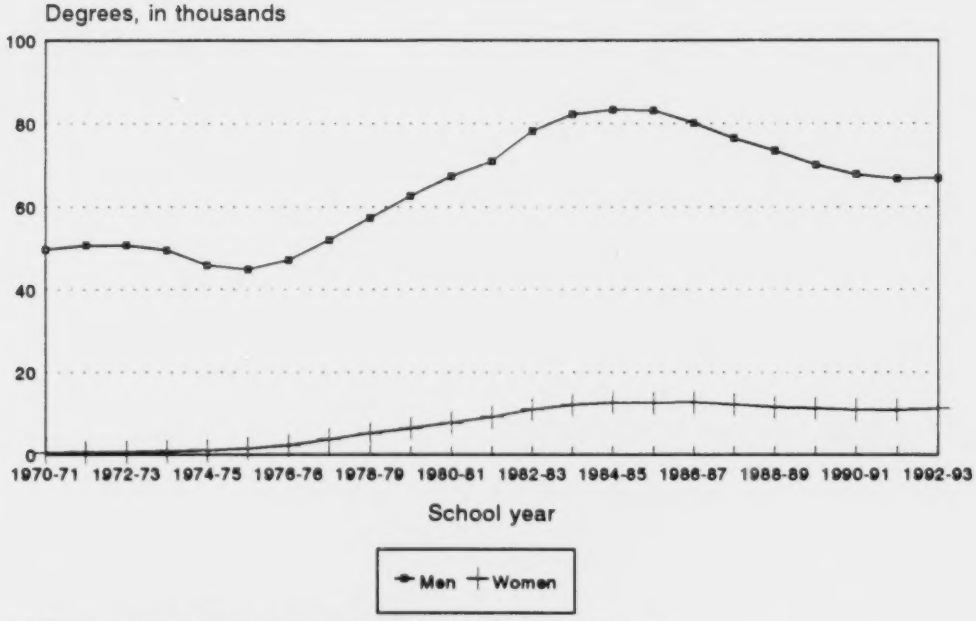
Figure 4c.--Bachelor's degrees in education conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 275, p. 297 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Bachelor's degrees in education earned by women decreased steadily between 1972-73 and 1985-86; from 142,684 degrees in 1972-73 to 66,155 degrees in 1985-86.

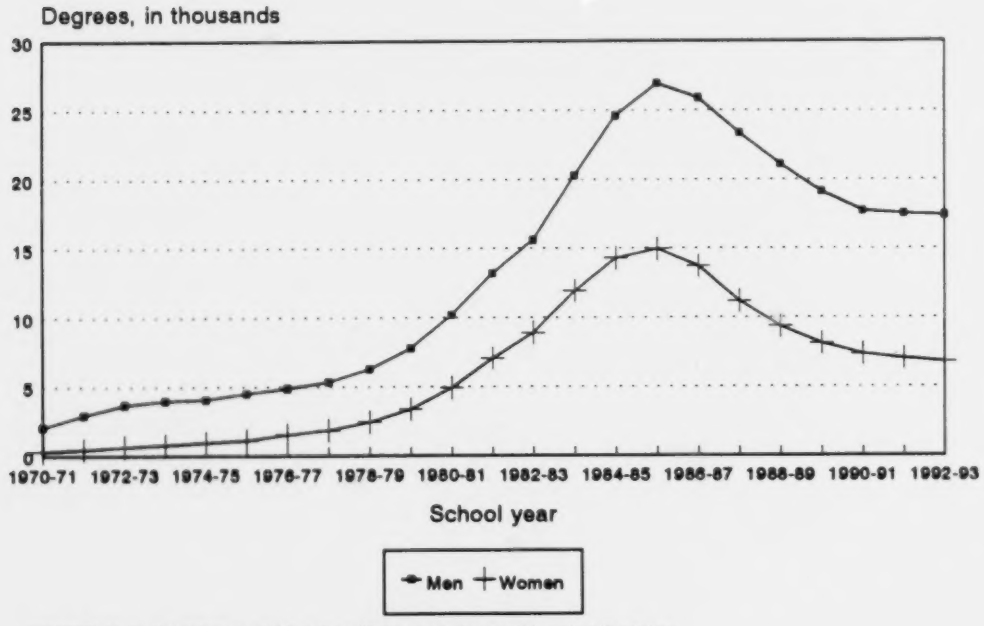
Figure 4d.--Bachelor's degrees in engineering conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 276, p. 296 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- In 1970-71 there were only 400 bachelor's degrees in engineering awarded to women. The number peaked in 1986-87 at 12,714 degrees.

Figure 4e.--Bachelor's degrees in computer and information sciences conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93

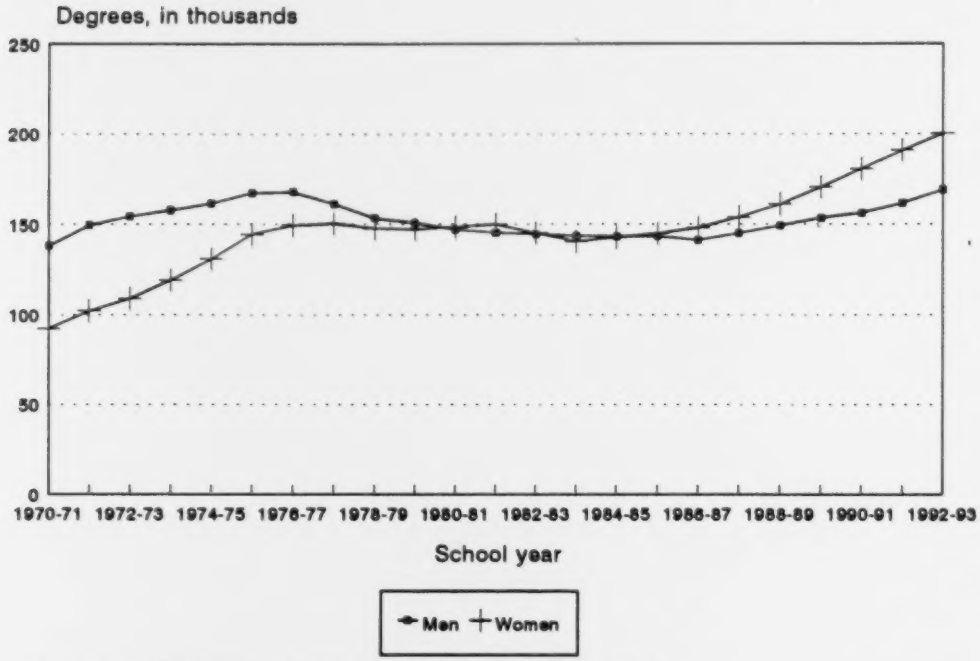


SOURCE: U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 274, p. 297 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- For both men and women, the number of degrees in computer and information sciences increased dramatically from the seventies to the mid-eighties. From 1985-86 to 1992-93 the number of degrees awarded in this field has declined.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Figure 4f.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93

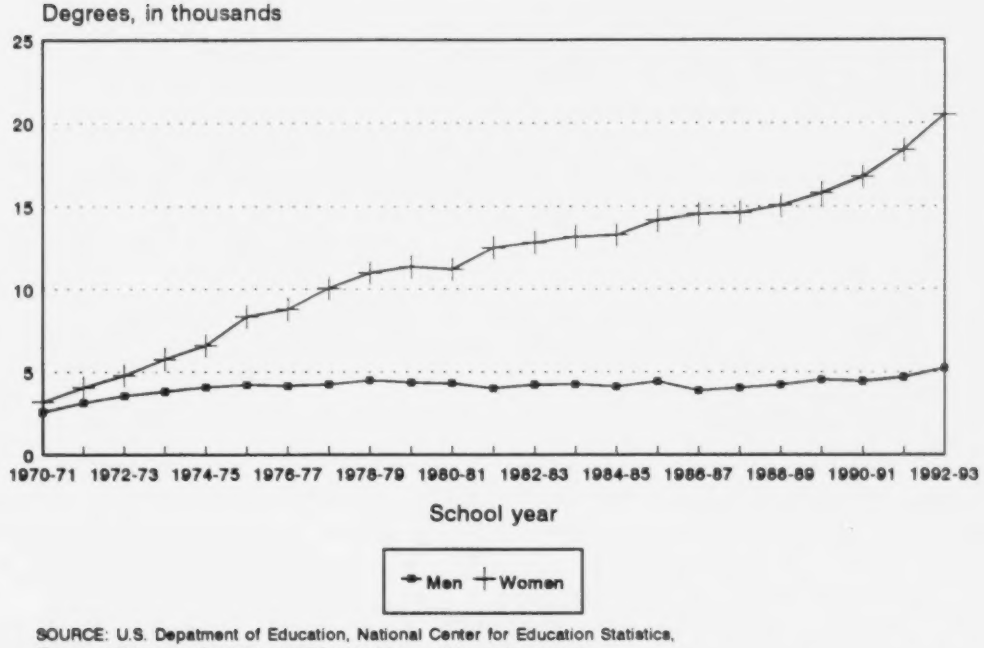


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 236, p. 250 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- During school year 1970-71, four out of ten individuals who received a master's degree were women (table 4). By 1992-93, 54 percent of master's degree recipients were women.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

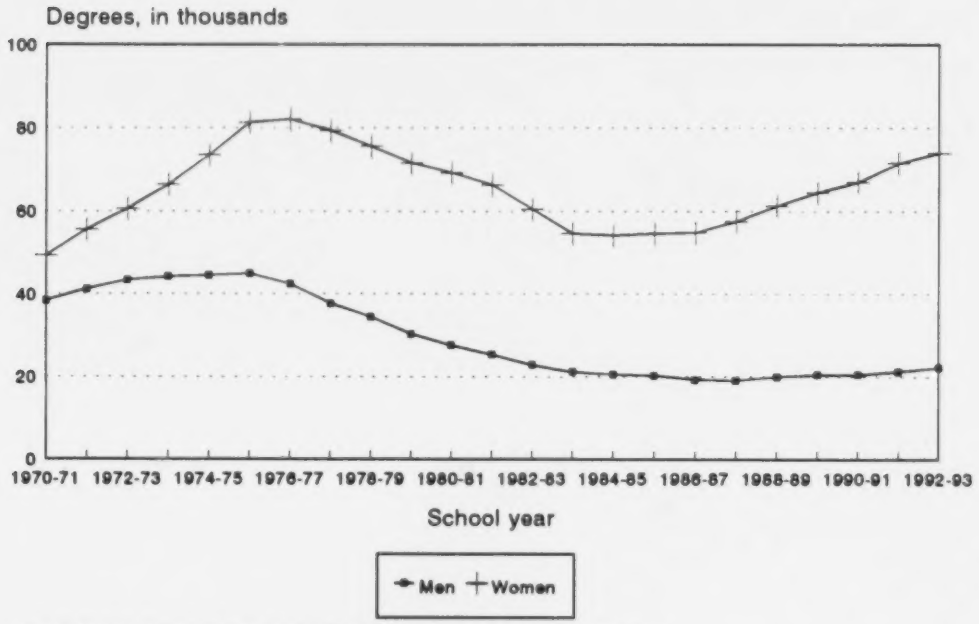
Figure 4g.--Master's degrees in the health professions and related sciences conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Depatment of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 281, p. 300 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- The number of master's degrees in the health professions earned by women grew remarkably since the early seventies; 3,182 master's degrees in the health sciences were awarded to women in 1970-71 and 20,491 were awarded in 1992-93.

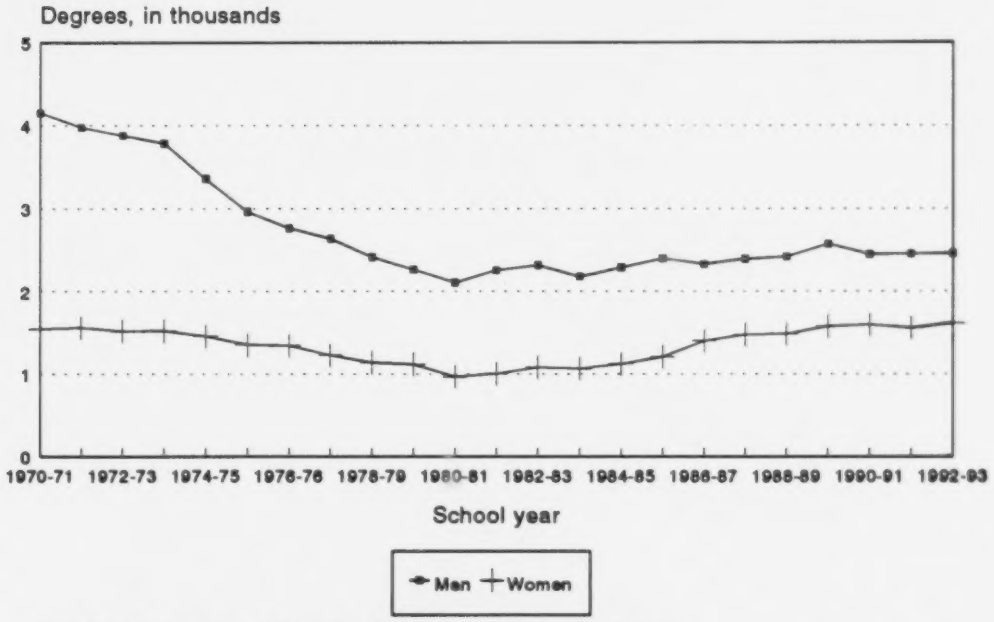
Figure 4h.--Master's degrees in education conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 275, p. 297 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Fifty-six percent of the master's degrees in education were awarded to women in 1970-71. The gap between men and women widened in time and by 1992-93 the percent share of women receiving master's degrees in education was 77 percent.

Figure 4i.--Master's degrees in mathematics conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93

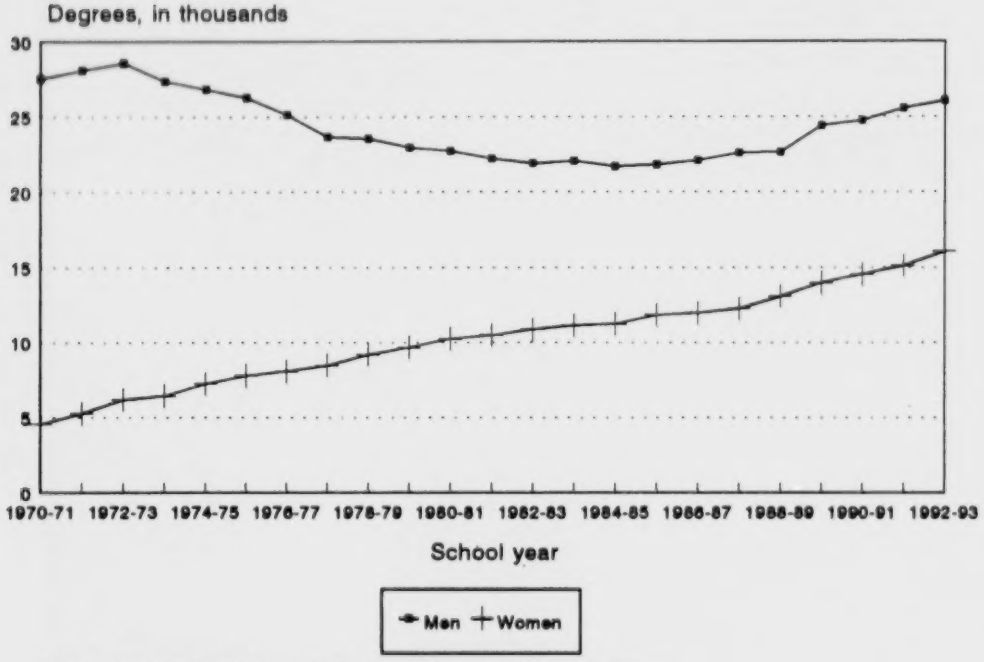


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 282, p. 301 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Although men are more likely than women to major in mathematics at the master's degree level, the difference in the number of master's degrees awarded to men and women narrowed between 1970-71 and 1992-93.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

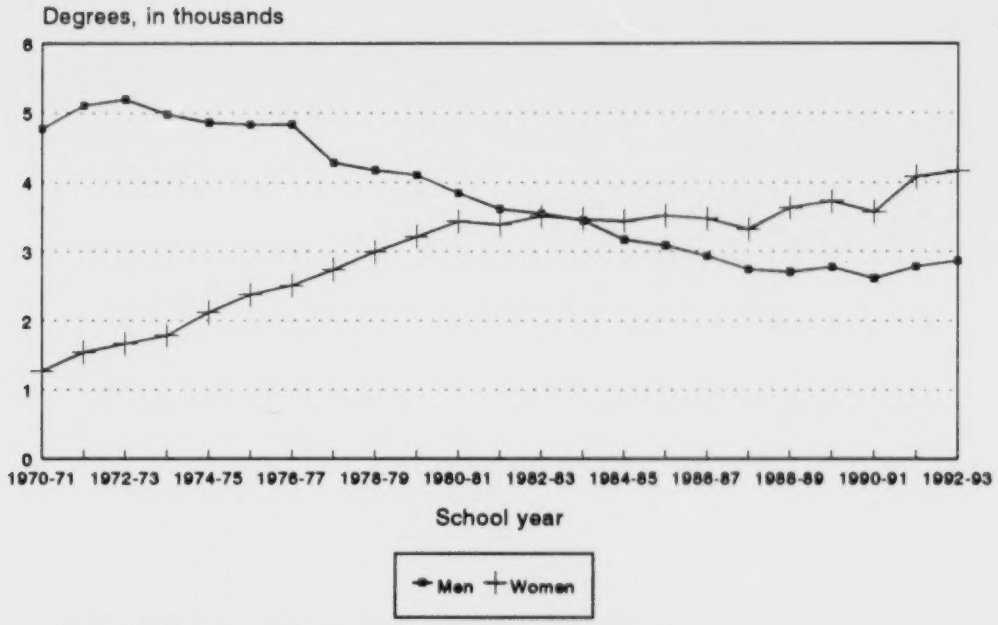
Figure 4j.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 236, p. 250 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- The number of men receiving doctoral degrees peaked in 1972-73 and then declined for the ensuing 10 years at an annual average rate of almost 3 percent (table 4). In contrast, the number of doctoral degrees awarded to women rose slowly and steadily for the same period, at an average annual rate of 6 percent. In school year 1992-93, 38 percent of doctoral degree recipients were women.

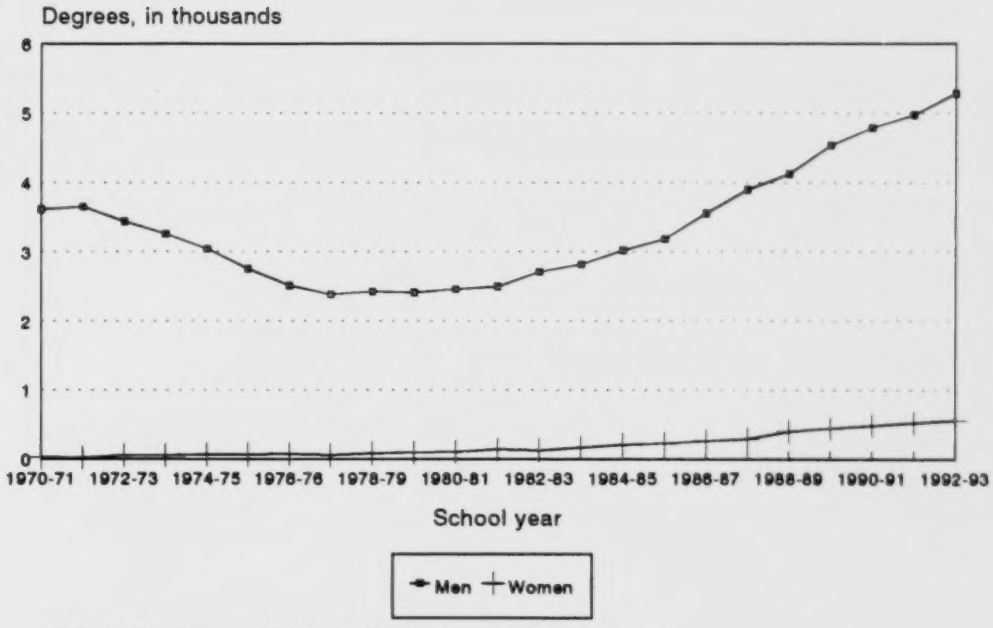
Figure 4k.--Doctor's degrees in education conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 275, p. 297 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o Of the 6,041 doctoral degrees awarded in education in 1970-71 only 1,270 were awarded to women (table 4). The number of doctor's degrees in education awarded to women rose dramatically in the subsequent 13 years while the number awarded to men dropped. By 1983-84 there were more doctoral degrees in education awarded to women than to men (3,465 vs. 3,446). In 1992-93 women received 59 percent of the doctor's degrees awarded in education.

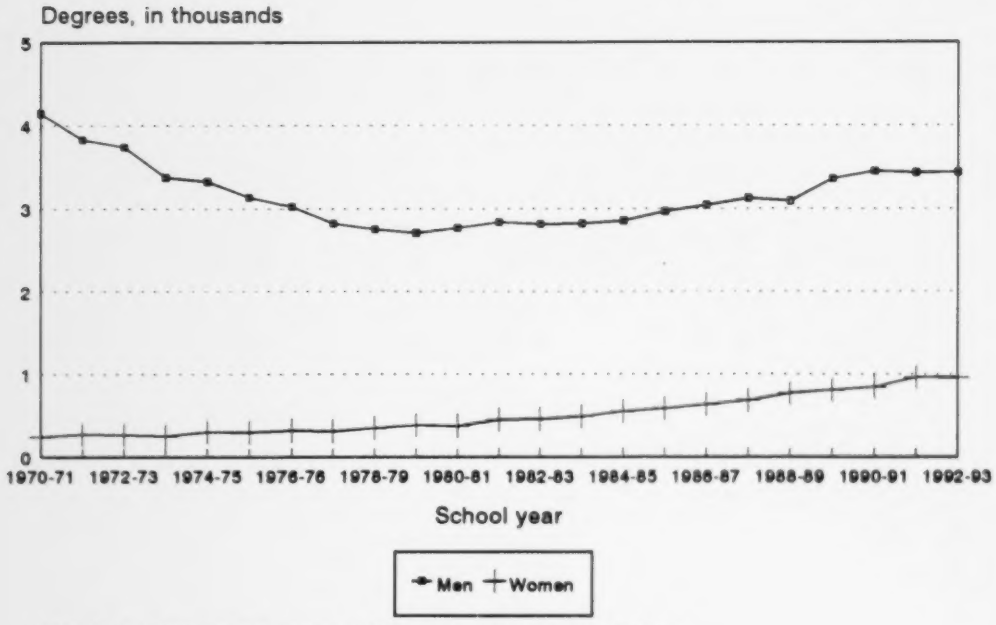
Figure 4l.--Doctor's degrees in engineering conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 276, p. 298 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Women were awarded fewer than 11 percent of the doctoral degrees in engineering in 1992-93. This disparity between the proportion of men and women earning doctor's degrees in engineering is greater than at either the master's or bachelor's degree levels.

Figure 4m.--Doctor's degrees in the physical sciences* conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



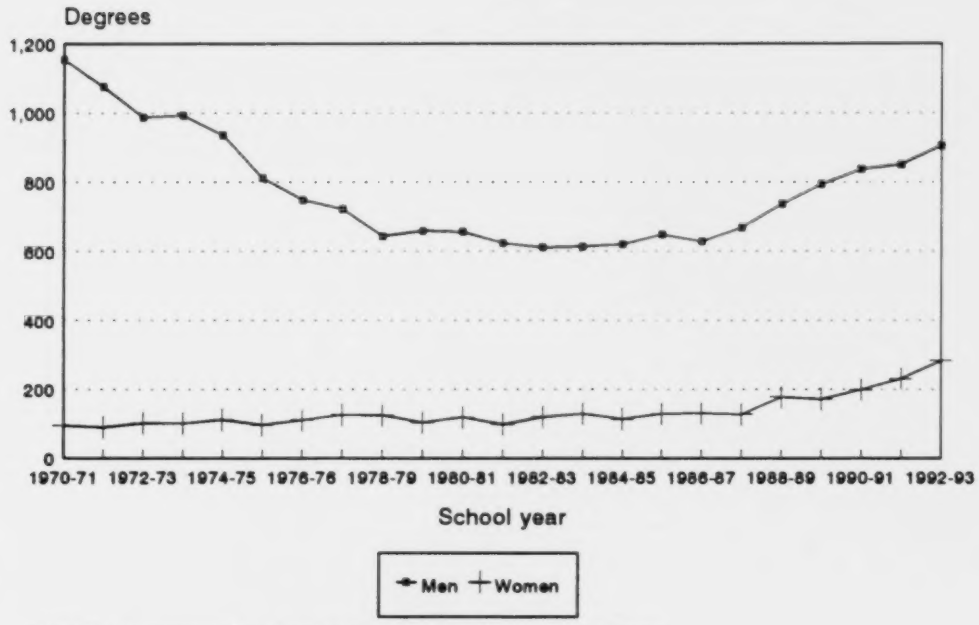
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest Education Statistics: 1995," table 283, p. 301 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- o There were 246 doctor's degrees in the physical sciences awarded to women in 1970-71. This number almost quadrupled (961) by 1992-93. The number of doctor's degrees awarded to men decreased from 4,144 to 3,432 degrees (17 percent) during the same period.

* Physical sciences include degrees in astronomy, chemistry, geology, earth science, oceanography, physics, science technologies, and other physical sciences.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Figure 4n.-- Doctor's degrees in mathematics* conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93

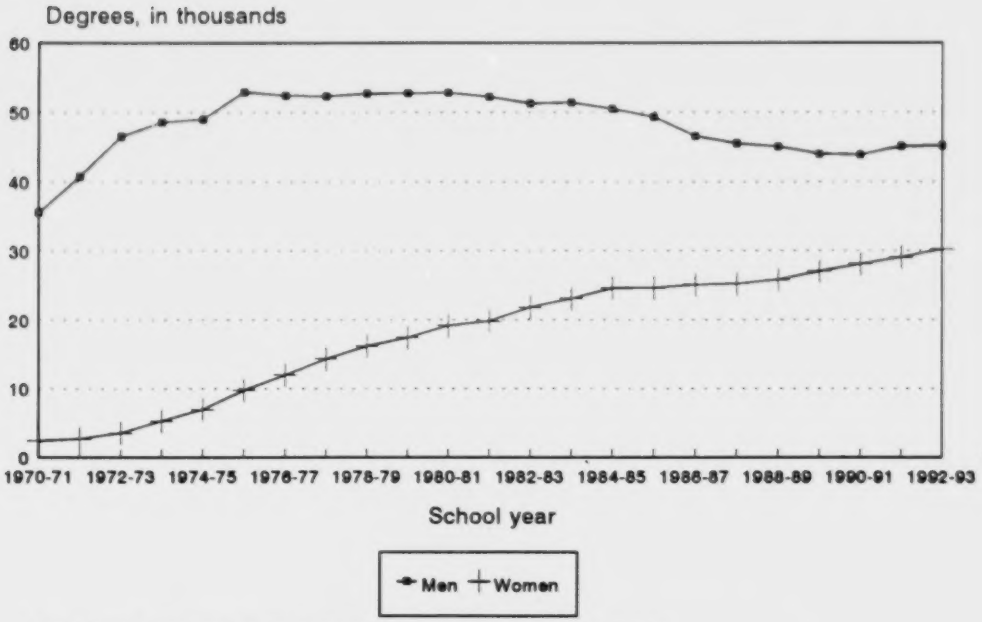


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 282, p. 301 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- o For every 100 doctor's degrees awarded in mathematics in 1970-71 only 8 were awarded to women. During school year 1992-93, almost one fourth of the doctor's degrees in mathematics were awarded to women.

* Mathematics includes degrees conferred in statistics.

Figure 4o.--First-professional degrees* conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93

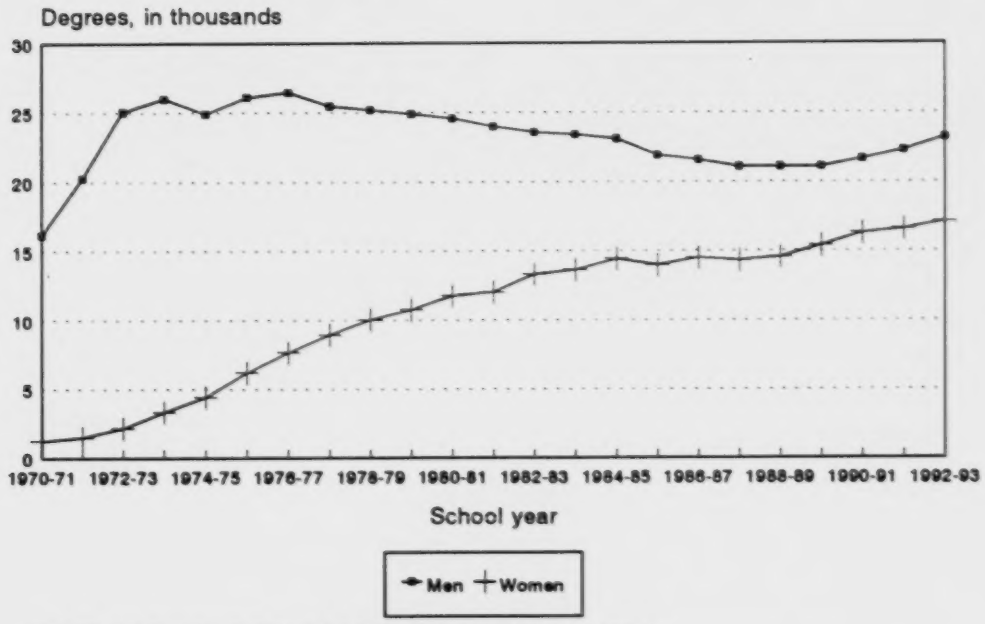


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 236, p. 250 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- In 1992-93 as in 1970-71 the majority of first-professional degrees were awarded to men (table 4). However, since 1970-71 women have increased their share of first-professional degrees from 6 percent to 40 percent.

* First-professional degrees include degrees in law, dentistry, medicine, optometry, pharmacy (Doctor of Pharmacy) podiatry, chiropractic and osteopathic medicine, veterinary medicine, and theology.

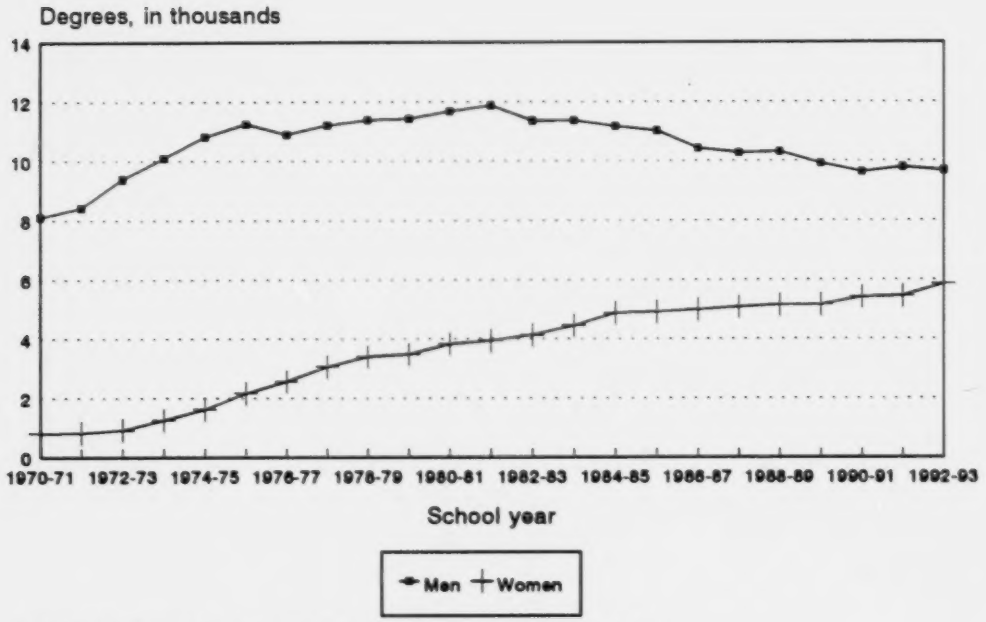
Figure 4p.--First-professional degrees in law conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 251, p. 278 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- During school years 1970-71 and 1971-72, only 7 percent of first-professional degrees in law were awarded to women. In 1992-93, 42 percent of law degrees were awarded to women.

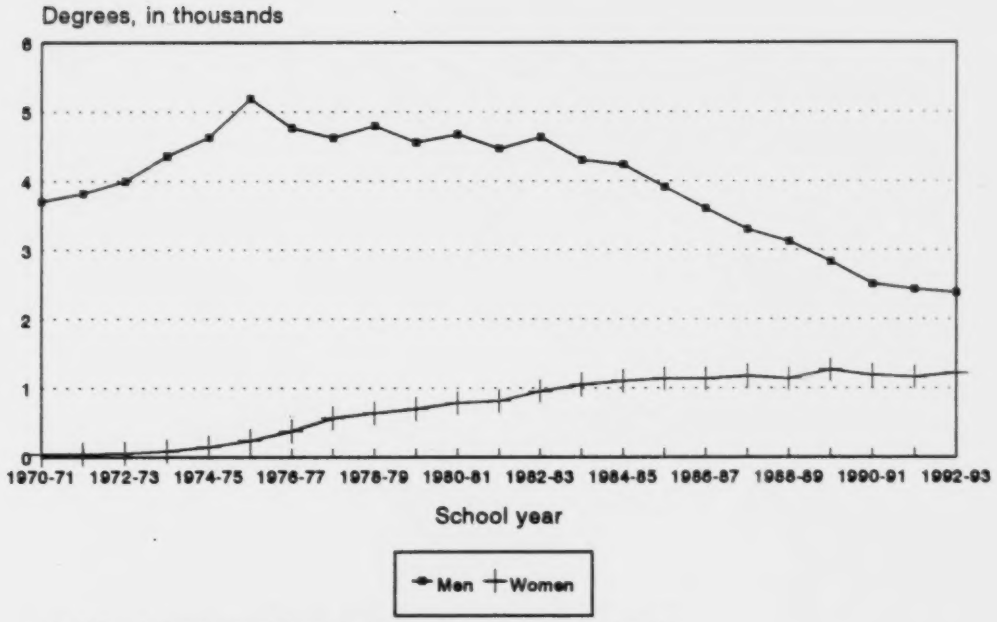
Figure 4q.--First-professional degrees in medicine conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 251, p. 278 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o In school year 1970-71, 10 percent of medical degree recipients were women. By 1992-93, women's percent share rose to 38 percent.

Figure 4r.--First-professional degrees in dentistry conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1970-71 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 251, p. 278 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o The total number of degrees in dentistry dropped by 4 percent from 1970-71 to 1992-93 because of the precipitous drop in the number of men receiving these awards. The number of women receiving first-professional degrees in dentistry increased dramatically, from 42 in 1970-71 to 1,222 in 1992-93.

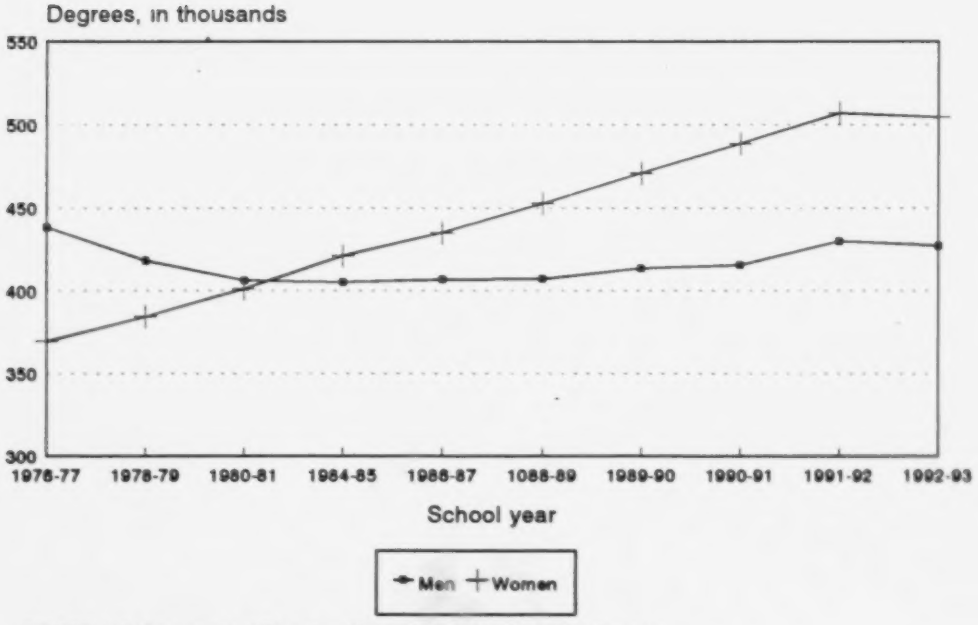
Table 4.--Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 to 1992–93

Year	Associate degrees			Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees			First professional		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1970–71	252,610	144,395	108,215	839,730	475,594	364,136	230,509	138,146	92,363	32,107	27,530	4,577	37,946	35,544	2,402
1971–72	292,119	166,317	125,802	887,273	500,590	386,683	251,633	149,550	102,083	33,363	28,090	5,273	43,411	40,723	2,688
1972–73	316,174	175,413	140,761	922,362	518,191	404,171	263,371	154,468	108,903	34,777	28,571	6,206	50,018	46,489	3,529
1973–74	343,924	188,591	155,333	945,776	527,313	418,463	277,033	157,842	119,191	33,816	27,365	6,451	53,816	48,530	5,286
1974–75	360,171	191,017	169,154	922,933	504,841	418,092	292,450	161,570	130,880	34,083	26,817	7,266	55,916	48,956	6,960
1975–76	391,454	209,996	181,458	925,746	504,925	420,821	311,771	167,248	144,523	34,064	26,267	7,797	62,649	52,892	9,757
1976–77	406,377	210,842	195,535	919,549	495,545	424,004	317,164	167,783	149,381	33,232	25,142	8,090	64,359	52,374	11,985
1977–78	412,246	204,718	207,528	921,204	487,347	433,857	311,620	161,212	150,408	32,131	23,658	8,473	66,581	52,270	14,311
1978–79	402,702	192,091	210,611	921,390	477,344	444,046	301,079	153,370	147,709	32,730	23,541	9,189	68,848	52,652	16,196
1979–80	400,910	183,737	217,173	929,417	473,611	455,806	298,081	150,749	147,332	32,615	22,943	9,672	70,131	52,716	17,415
1980–81	416,377	188,638	227,739	935,140	469,883	465,257	295,739	147,043	148,696	32,958	22,711	10,247	71,956	52,792	19,164
1981–82	434,515	196,939	237,576	952,998	473,364	479,634	295,546	145,532	150,014	32,707	22,224	10,483	72,032	52,223	19,809
1982–83	456,441	207,141	249,300	969,510	479,140	490,370	289,921	144,697	145,224	32,775	21,902	10,873	73,136	51,310	21,826
1983–84	452,416	202,762	249,654	974,309	482,319	491,990	284,263	143,595	140,668	33,209	22,064	11,145	74,407	51,334	23,073
1984–85	454,712	202,932	251,780	979,477	482,528	496,949	286,251	143,390	142,861	32,943	21,700	11,243	75,063	50,455	24,608
1985–86	446,047	196,166	249,881	987,823	485,923	501,900	288,567	143,508	145,059	33,653	21,819	11,834	73,910	49,261	24,649
1986–87	436,308	190,842	245,466	991,264	480,782	510,482	289,349	141,269	148,080	34,041	22,061	11,980	71,617	46,523	25,094
1987–88	435,085	190,047	245,038	994,829	477,203	517,626	299,317	145,163	154,154	34,870	22,615	12,255	70,735	45,484	25,251
1988–89	436,764	186,316	250,448	1,018,755	483,346	535,409	310,621	149,354	161,267	35,720	22,648	13,072	70,856	45,046	25,810
1989–90	455,102	191,195	263,907	1,051,344	491,696	559,648	324,301	153,653	170,648	38,371	24,401	13,970	70,988	43,961	27,027
1990–91	481,720	198,634	283,086	1,094,538	504,045	590,493	337,168	156,482	180,686	39,294	24,756	14,538	71,948	43,846	28,102
1991–92	504,231	207,481	296,750	1,136,553	520,811	615,742	352,838	161,842	190,996	40,659	25,557	15,102	74,146	45,071	29,075
1992–93	514,756	211,964	302,792	1,165,178	532,881	632,297	369,585	169,258	200,327	42,132	26,073	16,059	75,387	45,153	30,234

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 234, p. 245 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

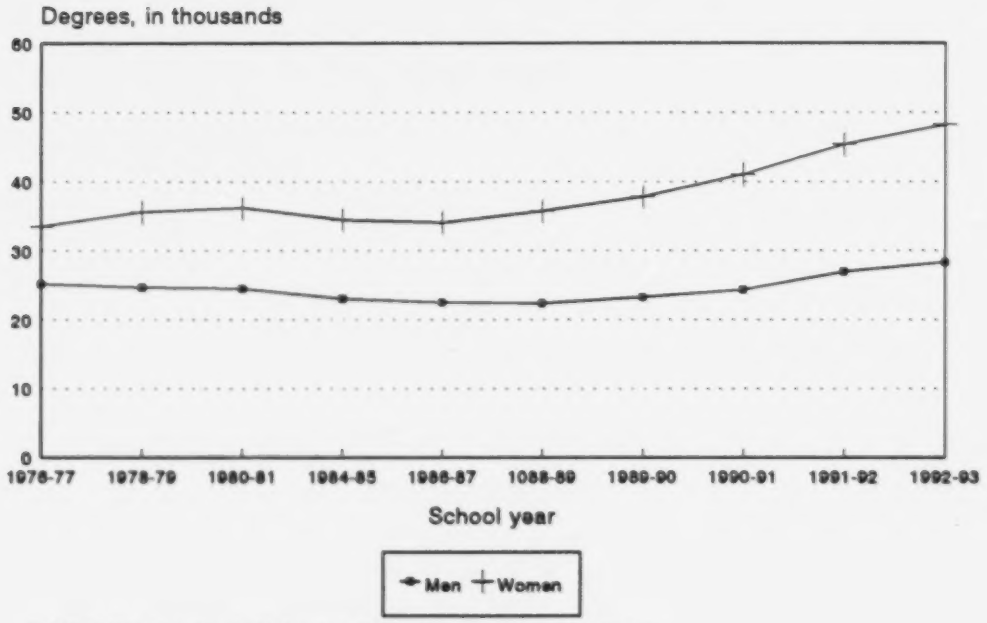
Figure 5a.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 256 p. 283 and Integrated Postsecodary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o In 1976-77, there were 438,161 bachelor's degrees awarded to non-Hispanic white men; 68,634 more than to non-Hispanic white women (table 5). After 17 years, the picture changed considerably with non-Hispanic white women receiving 77,141 more bachelor's degrees than non-Hispanic white men.

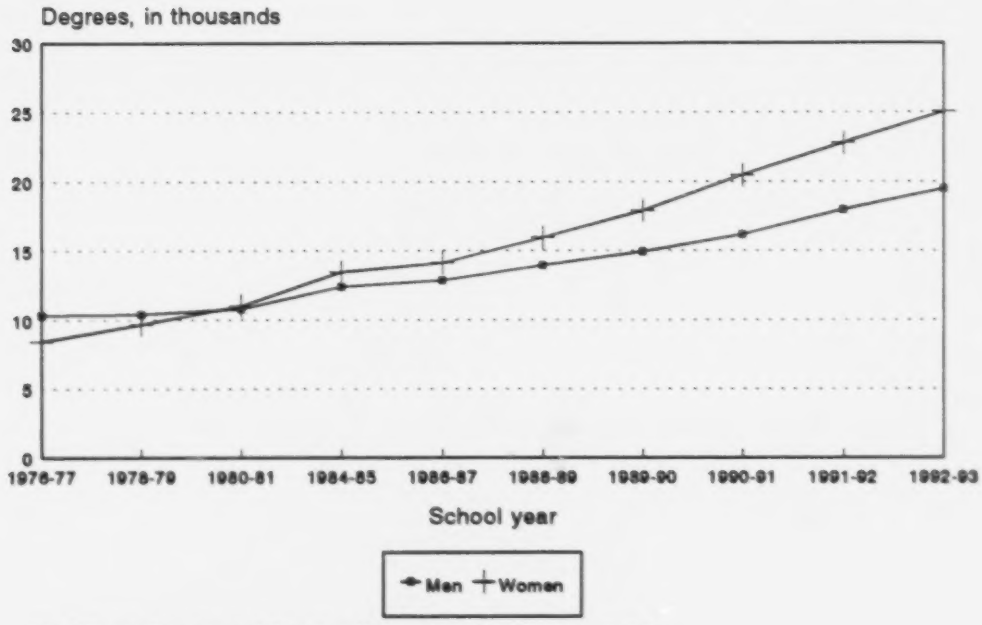
Figure 5b.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 256 p. 283 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- During the entire period from 1976-77 to 1992-93, non-Hispanic black women were more likely to earn a bachelor's degree than non-Hispanic black men (table 5). Furthermore, during this time the difference in the number of degrees awarded to non-Hispanic black men and women has been widening. In school year 1992-93, non-Hispanic black women received 63 percent of the bachelor's degrees awarded to non-Hispanic blacks.

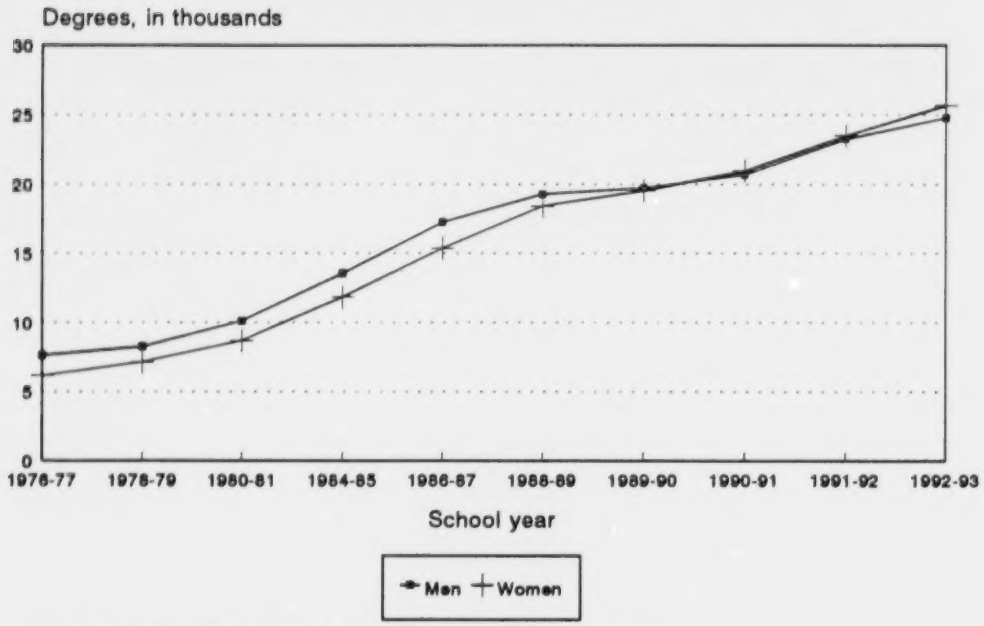
Figure 5c.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 256 p. 283 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- In 1976-77 out of the 18,743 bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanics, 45 percent were awarded to women (table 5). Four years later, in 1980-81, the number of awards to Hispanic women exceeded the number awarded to men. In 1992-93, 56 percent of baccalaureate degrees conferred to Hispanics were awarded to women.

Figure 5d.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 256 p. 283 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- From 1976-77 to 1989-90, more baccalaureate degrees were awarded to Asian or Pacific Islander men than to Asian or Pacific Islander women (table 5). Beginning in 1990-91, there were more bachelor's degrees awarded to Asian or Pacific Islander women than to Asian or Pacific Islander men.

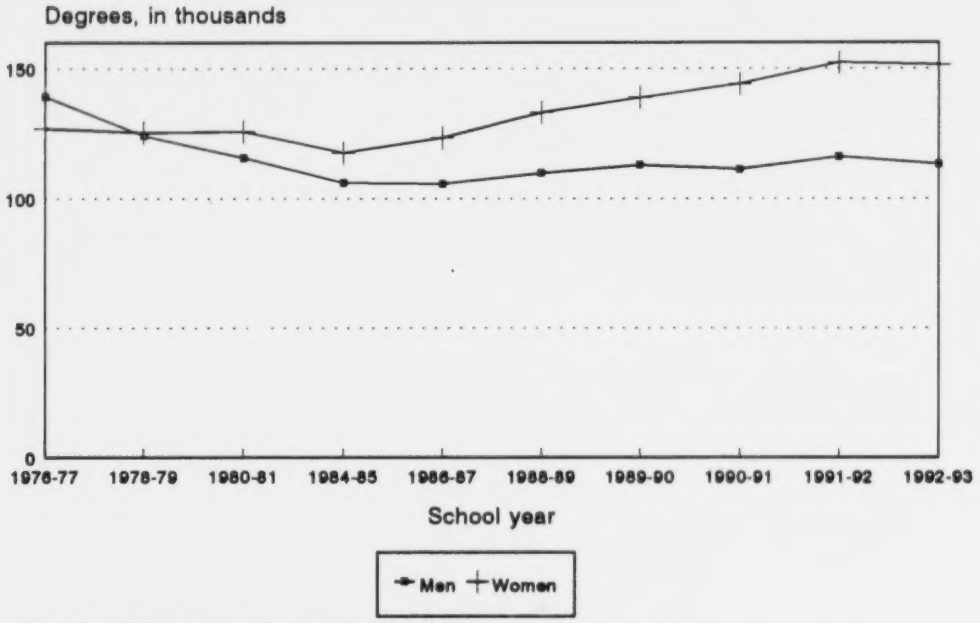
Table 5.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93

Year	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Am Indian, or Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1976-77	917,900	807,688	58,636	18,743	13,793	3,326	15714
Men	494,424	438,161	25,147	10,318	7,638	1,804	11,356
Women	423,476	369,527	33,489	8,425	6,155	1,522	4,358
1978-79	919,540	802,542	60,246	20,096	15,407	3,410	17,839
Men	476,065	418,215	24,659	10,418	8,261	1,736	12,776
Women	443,475	384,327	35,587	9,678	7,146	1,674	5,063
1980-81	934,800	807,319	60,673	21,832	18,794	3,593	22,589
Men	469625	406,173	24,511	10,810	10107	1,700	16,324
Women	465,17!	401,146	36,162	11,022	8,687	1,893	6,265
1984-85	968,311	826,106	57,473	25,874	25,395	4,246	29217
Men	476148	405,085	23,018	12,402	13,554	1998	20,091
Women	492,163	421,021	34,455	13,472	11,841	2,248	9,126
1986-87	991,264	941,818	56,560	26,988	32,624	3968	29,306
Men	480,782	406,749	22,501	12,865	17,253	1817	19,597
Women	510,482	435,069	34,059	1,412	15,371	2,151	9,709
1988-89	1,016,350	859,703	58,078	29,918	37,674	3,951	27,026
Men	481,946	407,154	22,370	13,950	19,260	1,730	17,482
Women	534,404	452,549	35,708	15,968	18,414	2,221	9,544
1989-90	1,048,631	884,376	61,063	32,844	39,248	4,392	26,708
Men	490,317	413,573	23,262	14,941	19,721	1,859	16,961
Women	558,314	470,803	37,801	17,903	19,527	2,533	9,747
1990-91	1,081,280	904,062	65,341	36,612	41,618	4,513	29,134
Men	496,424	415,505	24,328	16,158	20,678	1,901	17,854
Women	584,85!	488,557	41,013	20,454	20,940	2612	11,280
1991-92	1,129,833	936,771	72,326	40,761	46,720	5,176	28,079
Men	516,976	429,842	26,956	17,976	23,248	2,182	16,772
Women	612,857	506,929	45,370	22,785	23,472	2,994	11,307
1992-93	1,159,931	947,309	77,872	45,376	51,463	5,671	32,240
Men	530,541	435,084	28,883	19,865	25,293	2,449	18,967
Women	629,390	512,225	48,989	25,511	26,170	3,222	13,273

NOTE: In some years hundreds of men and women were excluded whose race-ethnicity were not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 256, p. 283 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Figure 6a.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93

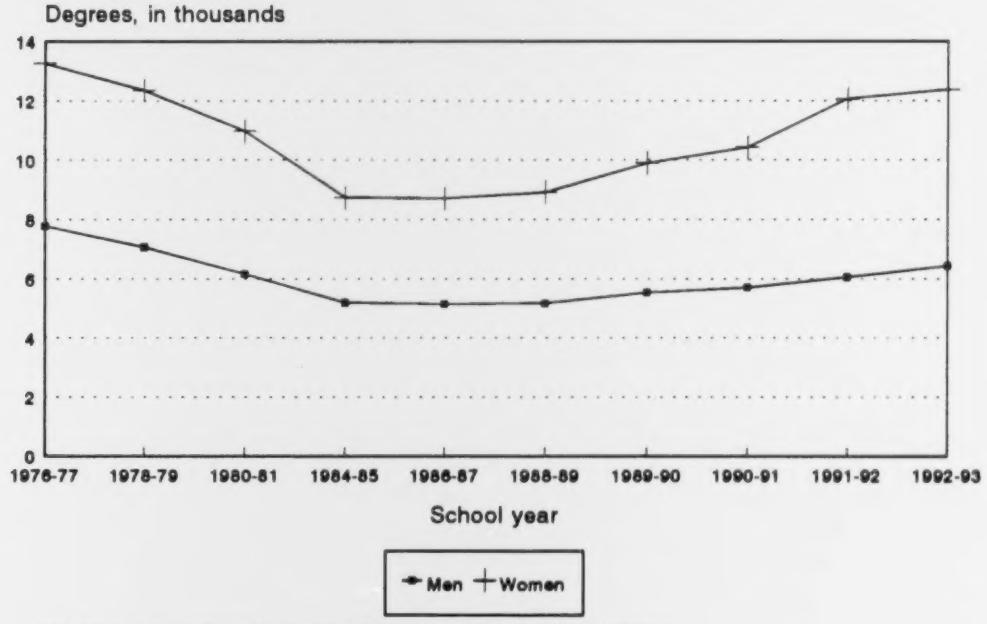


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 259 p. 286 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Like bachelor's degrees, there were more master's degrees awarded to non-Hispanic white men than to non-Hispanic white women in 1976-77, a difference of more than 12 thousand (table 6). By school year 1978-79, there were more master's degrees awarded to non-Hispanic white women than to non-Hispanic white men (125 vs. 124 thousand).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

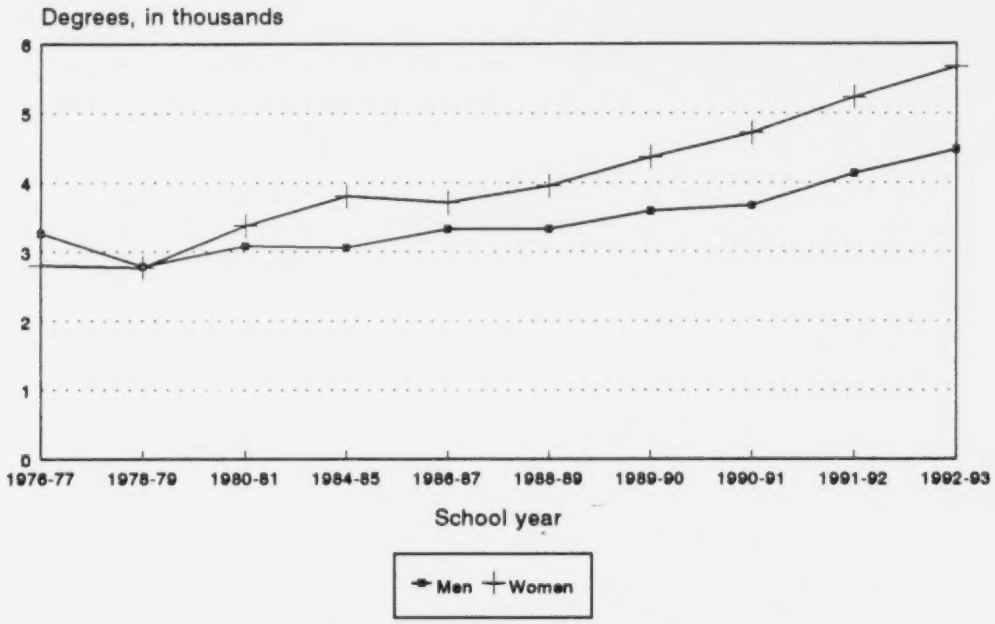
Figure 6b.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 259 p. 266 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- As with baccalaureate degrees, non-Hispanic black women were more likely than non-Hispanic black men to earn a master's degree over the period from 1976-77 to 1992-93 (table 6).

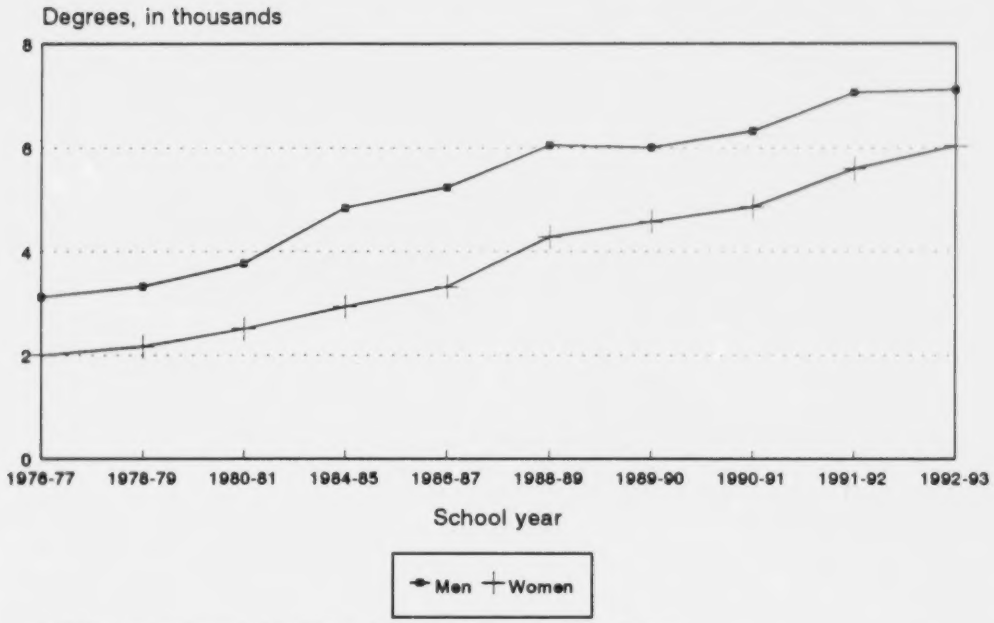
Figure 6c.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, national Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 259 p. 286 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o In 1978-79, the number of master's degrees awarded to Hispanic men and women was almost equal (table 6). Since the mid-eighties the number of Hispanics receiving master's degrees has grown steadily, although Hispanic women have had a higher rate of growth in master's degrees received than Hispanic men.

Figure 6d.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 259 p. 286 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Asian or Pacific Islander men are more likely to earn a master's degree than Asian or Pacific Islander women (table 6). In 1976-77, two out of five (39 percent) master's degrees awarded to Asians or Pacific Islanders were awarded to women. In 1992-93, 46 percent of master's degrees conferred to this minority group were awarded to women.

Table 6.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93

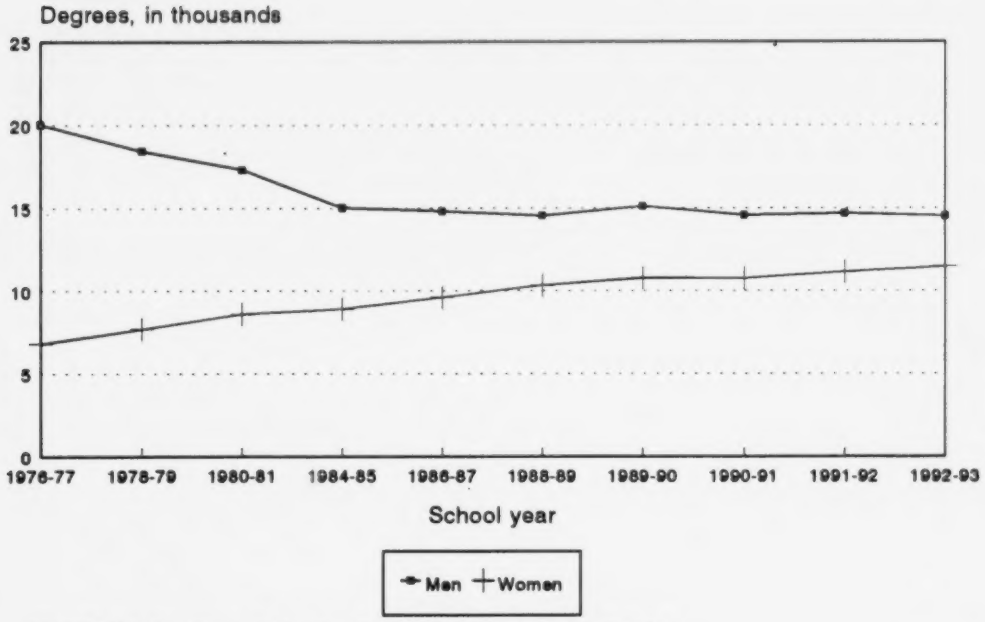
Year	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Am Indian, or Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1976-77	316,602	266,061	21,037	6,071	5,122	967	17,344
Men	167,396	139,210	7,781	3,268	3,123	521	13,493
Women	149,206	126,851	13,256	2,803	1,999	446	3,851
1978-79	300,255	249,360	19,418	5,555	5,496	999	19,427
Men	152,637	124,058	7,070	2,786	3,325	495	14,903
Women	147,618	125,302	12,348	2,769	2,171	504	4,524
1980-81	294,183	241,216	17,133	6,461	6,282	1,034	22,057
Men	145,666	115,562	6,158	3,085	3,773	501	16,587
Women	148,517	125,654	10,975	3,376	2,509	533	5,470
1984-85	280,421	223,628	13,939	6,864	7,782	1,256	26,952
Men	139,417	106,059	5,200	3,059	4,842	583	19,674
Women	141,004	117,569	8,739	3,805	2,940	673	7,278
1986-87	289,349	228,874	13,873	7,044	8,559	1,103	29,896
Men	141,269	105,572	5,153	3,331	5,239	518	21,456
Women	148,080	123,302	8,720	3,713	3,320	585	8,440
1988-89	309,770	242,764	14,095	7,277	10,335	1,086	34,213
Men	148,872	109,715	5,175	3,325	6,048	476	24,133
Women	160,898	133,049	8,920	3,952	4,287	610	10,080
1989-90	322,465	251,690	15,446	7,950	10,577	1,101	35,701
Men	152,926	112,877	5,539	3,586	6,002	463	24,459
Women	169,539	138,813	9,907	4,364	4,575	638	11,242
1990-91	328,645	255,281	16,139	8,386	11,180	1,136	36,523
Men	151,796	111,224	5,709	3,670	6,319	459	24,415
Women	176,849	1,057	10,430	4,716	4,861	677	12,108
1991-92	348,682	268,371	18,116	9,358	12,658	1,273	38,906
Men	159,543	116,096	6,054	4,132	7,062	523	25,676
Women	189,139	152,275	12,062	5,226	5,596	750	13,230
1992-93	368,701	278,829	19,780	10,665	13,866	1,407	44,154
Men	168,754	120,225	6,821	4,735	7,544	586	28,843
Women	199,947	158,604	12,959	5,930	6,322	821	15,311

NOTE: In some years hundreds of men and women were excluded whose race-ethnicity were not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 259, p. 286 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Figure 7a.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93

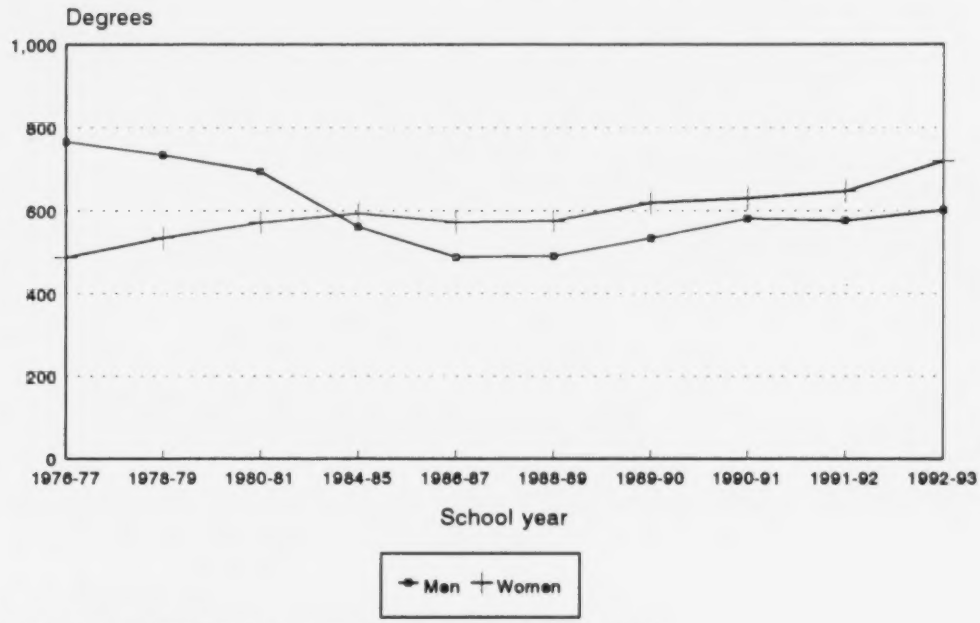


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 262 p. 289 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o Twenty-five percent of non-Hispanic white doctoral degree recipients were women in school year 1976-77 (table 7). Slowly but consistently the number of non-Hispanic white women earning doctoral degrees increased between 1976-77 and 1992-93. In 1992-93, 44 percent doctoral degrees awarded to non-Hispanic whites were awarded to women.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

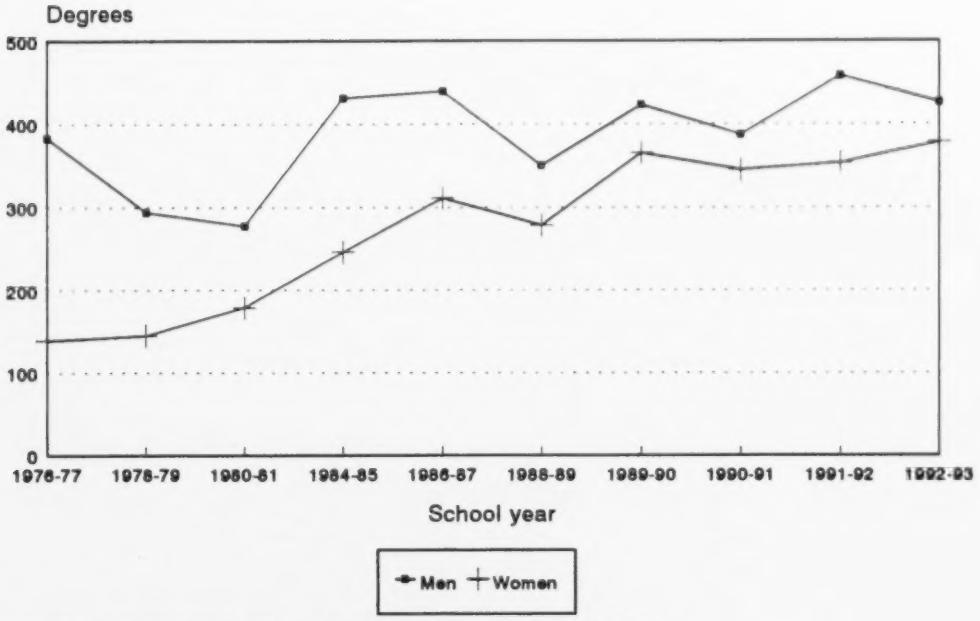
Figure 7b.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest Education Statistics: 1995," table 262, p. 289 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- In school year 1976-77, six out of ten doctoral degrees awarded to non-Hispanic blacks, were awarded to men (table 7). Since 1984-85 there have been more non-Hispanic black women who received doctoral degrees than non-Hispanic black men.

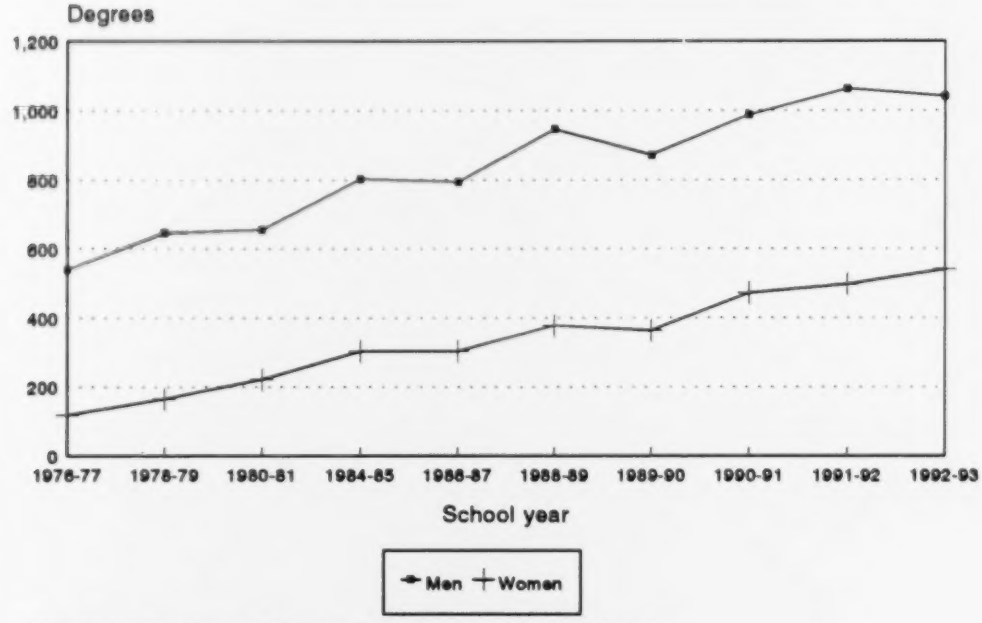
Figure 7c.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 262 p. 289 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Hispanic men are more likely to earn a doctor's degree than Hispanic women (table 7). However, the gap in the number of doctor's degrees awarded to Hispanic men and women narrowed in time. By school year 1992-93, the difference shrank to just 48 doctoral degrees.

Figure 7d.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 262, p. 289 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Men received the majority of doctor's degrees awarded to Asians or Pacific Islanders since 1976-77 although the numbers for both sexes are increasing (table 7). In 1992-93, 34 percent of doctor's degrees awarded to Asians or Pacific Islanders were awarded to women.

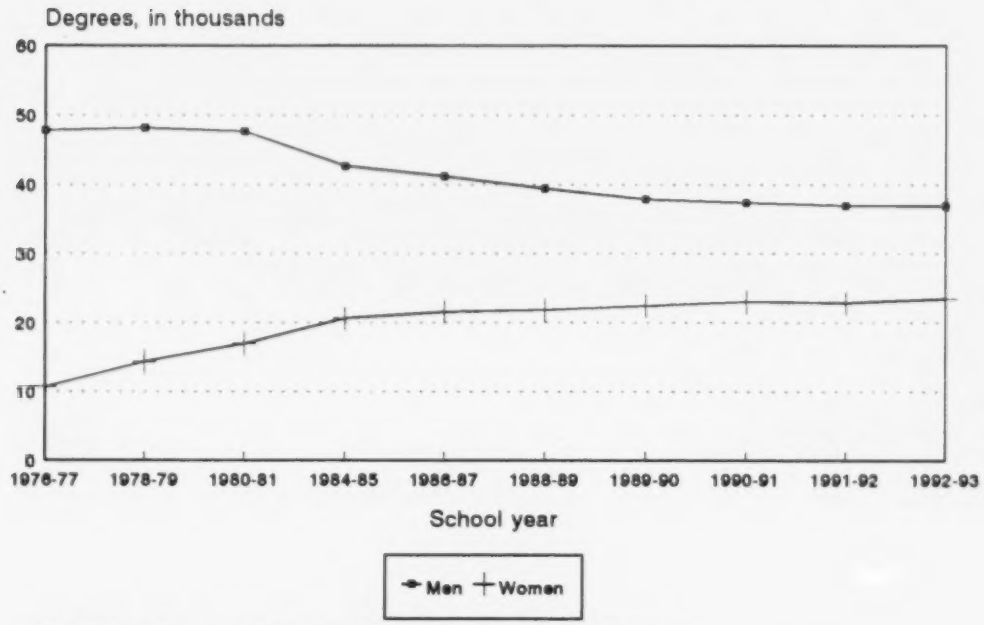
Table 7.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93

Year	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Am Indian, or Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1976-77	33,126	26,851	1,253	522	658	95	3,747
Men	25,036	20,032	766	383	540	67	3,248
Women	8,090	6,819	487	139	118	28	499
1978-79	32,675	26,138	1,268	439	811	104	3,915
Men	23,488	18,433	734	294	646	69	3,312
Women	9,187	7,705	534	145	165	35	603
1980-81	32,839	25908	1,265	456	877	130	4,203
Men	22,595	17,310	694	277	655	95	3,564
Women	10,244	8,598	571	179	222	35	639
1984-85	32,307	23,934	1,154	677	1,106	119	5,317
Men	21,296	15,017	561	431	802	64	4,421
Women	11,01	8,917	593	246	304	55	896
1986-87	34,041	24,434	1,057	751	1,098	105	6,596
Men	22,061	14,812	485	441	794	57	5,472
Women	11,980	9,622	572	310	304	48	1,124
1988-89	35,659	24,884	1,066	629	1,323	85	7,672
Men	22,597	14,541	491	350	945	50	6,220
Women	13,062	10,343	575	279	378	35	1,452
1989-90	38,113	25,880	1,153	788	1,235	99	8,956
Men	24,248	15,105	533	423	871	49	7,267
Women	13,865	10,775	620	365	364	50	1,691
1990-91	38,547	25,328	1,211	732	1,459	102	9,715
Men	24,333	14,565	581	387	987	58	7,755
Women	14,214	10,763	630	345	472	44	1,960
1991-92	40,090	25,813	1,223	811	1,559	118	10,566
Men	25,168	14,674	576	458	1,062	65	8,333
Women	14,922	11,139	647	353	497	53	2,233
1992-93	42,021	26,700	1,352	827	1,582	106	11,454
Men	25,980	14,902	615	439	1041	51	8,932
Women	16,041	11,798	737	388	541	55	2,522

NOTE: In some years hundreds of men and women were excluded whose race-ethnicity were not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 262, p. 289 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

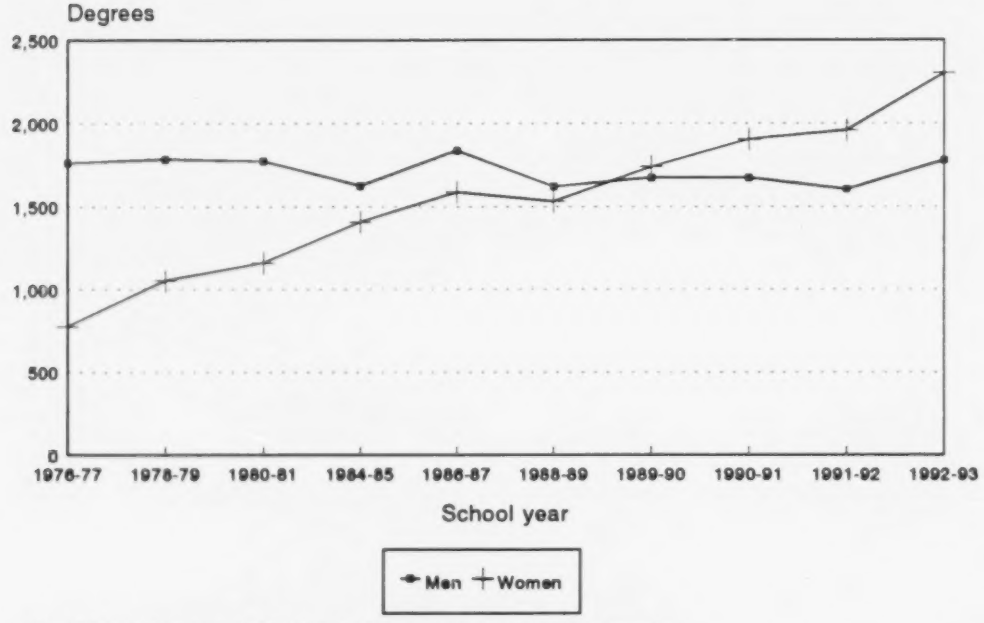
Figure 8a.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic whites, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 265, p. 292 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

o Although non-Hispanic white men are more likely than non-Hispanic white women to receive a first-professional degree, the gap between the sexes has narrowed consistently since 1976-77 (table 8). In 1992-93, 39 percent of first-professional degrees awarded to non-Hispanic whites, were awarded to women.

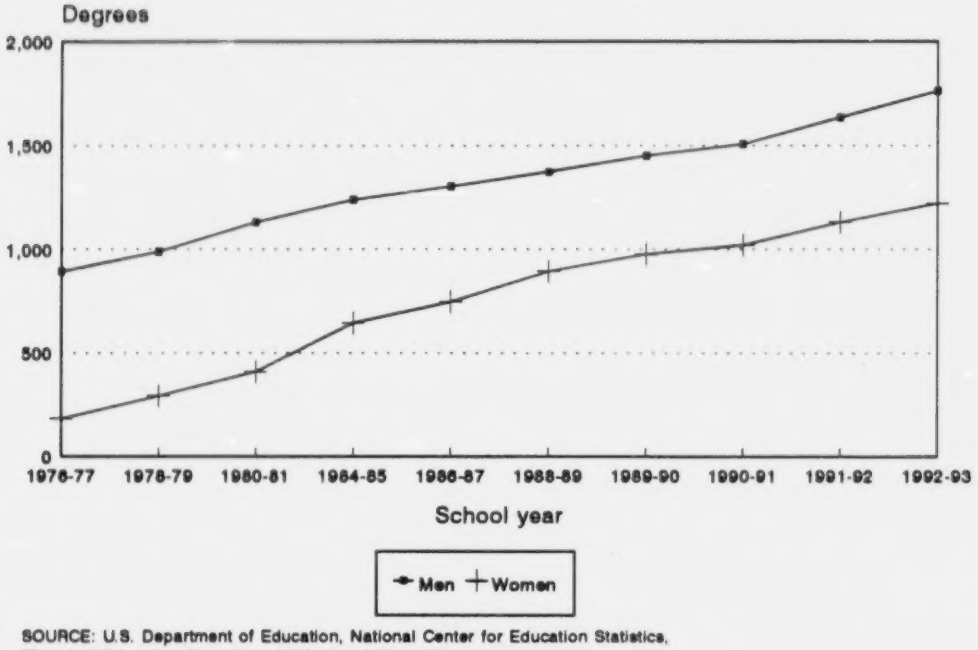
Figure 8b.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to non-Hispanic blacks, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 265, p. 292 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Although there were more first-professional degrees awarded to non-Hispanic black men than to non-Hispanic black women up to the late eighties the number of women receiving these degrees increased steadily and by 1989-90 the number of black women receiving a first-professional degree exceeded the number of black men first-professional degree recipients (1,738 vs. 1,672) (table 8).

Figure 8c.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Hispanics, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93

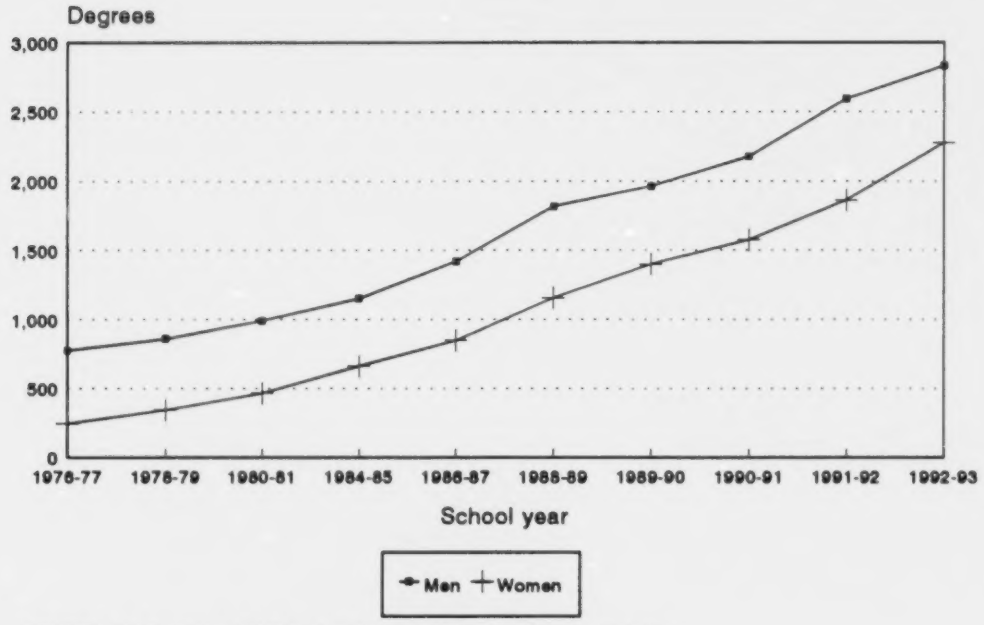


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 265, p. 292 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- First-professional degrees awarded to Hispanics were predominantly awarded to Hispanic men (table 8). However, the percentage share of Hispanic women receiving first-professional degrees has increased, from 17 percent in 1976-77 to 41 percent in 1992-93.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Figure 8d.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education to Asians or Pacific Islanders, by sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 265, p. 292 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

- Asian or Pacific Islander men are more likely to earn a first-professional degree than Asian or Pacific Islander women (table 8). However, Asian or Pacific Islander women have increased their percent share of first-professional degrees from 25 percent in 1976-77 to 45 percent in 1992-93.

Table 8.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by race-ethnicity and sex: 1976-77 to 1992-93

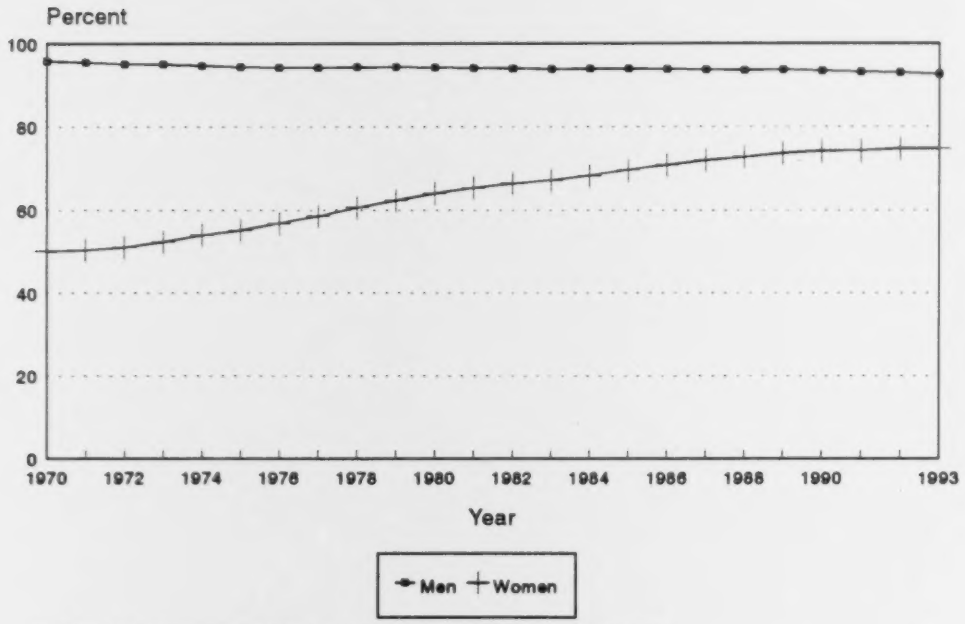
Year	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Am Indian, or Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1976-77	63,953	58,422	2,537	1,076	1,021	196	701
Men	51,980	47,777	1,761	893	776	159	614
Women	11,973	10,645	776	183	245	37	87
1978-79	68,611	62,430	2,836	1,283	1,205	216	641
Men	52,425	48,123	1,783	989	860	150	520
Women	16,186	14,307	1,053	294	345	66	121
1980-81	71,340	64,551	2,931	1,541	1,456	192	669
Men	52,194	47,629	1,772	1,131	991	134	537
Women	19,146	16,922	1,159	410	465	58	132
1984-85	71,057	63,219	3,029	1,884	1,816	248	861
Men	47,501	42,630	1,623	1,239	1,152	176	681
Women	23,556	20,589	1,406	645	664	72	180
1986-87	71,617	62,688	3,420	2,051	2,270	304	884
Men	46,523	41,149	1,835	1,303	1,420	183	633
Women	25,094	21,539	1,585	748	850	121	251
1988-89	70,856	61,214	3,148	2,269	2,976	264	985
Men	45,046	39,399	1,618	1,374	1,819	148	688
Women	25,810	21,815	1,530	895	1,157	116	297
1989-90	70,744	60,240	3,410	2,427	3,362	257	1,048
Men	43,778	37,850	1,672	1,450	1,963	135	708
Women	26,966	22,390	1,738	977	1,399	122	340
1990-91	71,515	60,327	3,575	2,527	3,755	261	1,070
Men	43,601	37,348	1,672	1,506	2,178	144	753
Women	27,914	22,979	1,903	1,021	1,577	117	317
1991-92	72,129	59,800	3,560	2,766	4,455	296	1,252
Men	43,812	36,939	1,603	1,635	2,593	157	885
Women	28,317	22,861	1,957	1,131	1,862	139	367
1992-93	74,960	60,830	4,100	2,984	5,160	368	1,518
Men	44,821	37,157	1,777	1,762	2,858	190	1,077
Women	30,139	23,673	2,323	1,222	2,302	178	441

NOTE: In some years hundreds of men and women were excluded whose race-ethnicity were not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 265, p. 292 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Figure 9.--Labor force participation rates* of men and women, 25 to 54 years old, annual averages: 1970-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Trends in Labor Force Participation of Major Population Groups, 1965-92" July 1993, table 2, 3, 11, 18 and "Employment and Earnings" January 1995, table 3, 164.

- The proportion of women, ages 25 to 54, working or looking for work rose from 50 percent in 1970 to 75 percent in 1993 (tables 9a and 9b). Over the same period the labor force participation rate of men declined from 96 to 92 percent.

* Labor force participation rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of individuals in the labor force to the corresponding civilian, noninstitutional population.

Table 9a.-- Labor force participation rates of men 16 years old and over, by age: 1970-94

Year	Total	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years				55 years and over		
		16-19	20-24	Total	25-34	35-44	45-54	Total	55-64	65 & over
1970	79.7	56.1	83.3	95.8	96.4	96.9	94.3	55.7	83.0	26.8
1971	79.1	56.1	83.0	95.5	95.9	96.5	93.9	54.7	82.1	25.5
1972	78.9	58.1	83.9	95.1	95.7	96.4	93.2	53.4	80.4	24.3
1973	78.8	59.7	85.2	95.0	95.7	96.2	93.0	51.4	78.2	22.7
1974	78.7	60.7	85.9	94.7	95.8	96.0	92.2	50.7	77.3	22.4
1975	77.9	59.1	84.5	94.4	95.2	95.6	92.1	49.4	75.6	21.6
1976	77.5	59.3	85.2	94.2	95.2	95.4	91.6	47.8	74.3	20.2
1977	77.7	60.9	85.6	94.2	95.3	95.7	91.1	47.4	73.8	20.0
1978	77.9	62.0	85.9	94.3	95.3	95.7	91.3	47.2	73.3	20.4
1979	77.8	61.5	86.4	94.4	95.3	95.7	91.4	46.6	72.8	19.9
1980	77.4	60.5	85.9	94.2	95.2	95.5	91.2	45.6	72.1	19.0
1981	77.0	59.0	85.5	94.1	94.9	95.4	91.4	44.5	70.6	18.4
1992	76.6	56.7	84.9	94.0	94.7	95.3	91.2	43.9	70.2	17.8
1983	76.4	56.2	84.8	93.8	94.2	95.2	91.2	43.0	69.4	17.4
1984	76.4	56.0	85.0	93.9	94.4	95.4	91.2	41.8	68.5	16.3
1985	76.3	56.8	85.0	93.9	94.7	95.0	91.0	41.0	67.9	15.8
1986	76.3	56.4	85.8	93.8	94.6	94.8	91.0	40.4	67.3	16.0
1987	76.2	56.1	85.2	93.7	94.6	94.6	90.7	40.4	67.6	16.3
1988	76.2	56.9	85.0	93.6	94.3	94.5	90.9	39.9	67.0	16.5
1989	76.4	57.9	85..3	93.7	94.4	94.5	91.1	39.6	67.2	16.6
1990	76.1	55.7	84.3	93.4	94.2	94.4	90.7	39.3	67.7	16.4
1991	75.5	53.2	83.4	93.1	93.7	94.2	90.5	38.4	66.9	15.8
1992	75.6	53.3	83.3	93.0	93.8	93.8	90.8	38.4	67.0	16.1
1993	75.2	53.1	83.1	92.6	93.5	93.5	90.1	37.6	66.5	15.6
1994*	75.1	54.1	83.1	91.7	92.6	92.8	89.1	37.9	65.5	16.8

* Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population counts adjusted for the estimated undercount. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of Employment and Earnings.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Trends in Labor Force Participation of Major Population Groups, 1965-92" July 1993, table 2, p. 11 and "Employment and Earnings" January 1994, tables 2 & 3, pp. 183, 184 and January 1995, tables 2 & 3, pp. 163, 164.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 9b.--Labor force participation rates of women 16 years old and over, by age: 1970-94

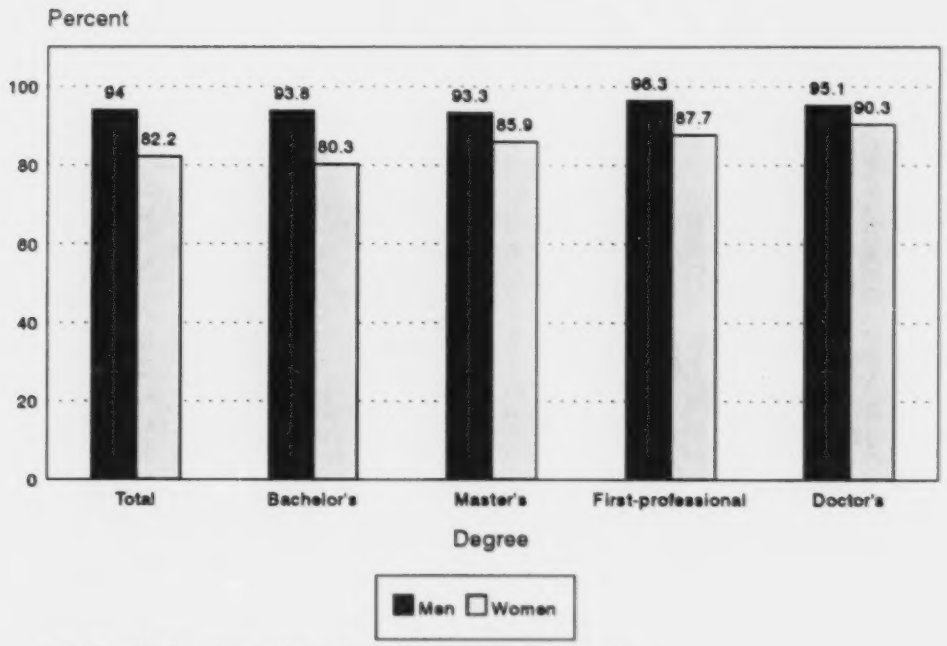
Year	Total	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years				55 years and over		
		16-19	20-24	Total	25-34	35-44	45-54	Total	55-64	65 & over
1970	43.3	44.0	57.7	50.1	45.0	51.1	54.4	25.3	43.0	9.7
1971	43.4	43.4	57.7	50.3	45.6	51.6	54.3	25.1	42.9	9.5
1972	43.9	45.8	59.1	51.0	47.8	52.0	53.9	24.5	42.1	9.3
1973	44.7	47.8	61.1	52.3	50.4	53.3	53.7	23.8	41.1	8.9
1974	45.7	49.1	63.1	53.9	52.6	54.7	54.6	23.0	40.7	8.1
1975	46.3	49.1	64.1	55.1	54.9	55.8	54.6	23.1	40.9	8.2
1976	47.3	49.8	65.0	56.8	57.3	57.8	55.0	23.0	41.0	8.2
1977	48.4	51.2	66.5	58.5	59.7	59.6	55.8	22.9	40.9	8.1
1978	50.0	53.7	68.3	60.6	62.2	61.6	57.1	23.1	41.3	8.3
1979	50.9	54.2	69.0	62.3	63.9	63.6	58.3	23.2	41.7	8.3
1980	51.5	52.9	68.9	64.0	65.5	65.5	59.9	22.8	41.3	8.1
1981	52.1	51.8	69.6	65.3	66.7	66.8	61.1	22.7	41.4	8.0
1992	52.6	51.4	69.8	66.3	68.0	68.0	61.6	22.7	41.8	7.9
1983	52.9	50.8	69.9	67.1	69.0	68.7	61.9	22.4	41.4	7.8
1984	53.6	51.8	70.4	68.2	69.8	70.1	62.9	22.2	41.7	7.5
1985	54.5	52.1	71.8	69.6	70.9	71.8	64.4	22.0	42.0	7.3
1986	55.3	53.0	72.4	70.8	71.6	73.1	65.9	22.1	42.3	7.4
1987	56.0	53.3	73.0	71.9	72.4	74.5	67.1	22.0	42.7	7.4
1988	56.6	53.6	72.7	72.7	72.7	75.2	69.0	22.3	43.5	7.9
1989	57.4	53.9	72.4	73.6	73.5	76.0	70.5	23.0	45.0	8.4
1990	57.5	51.8	71.6	74.1	73.6	76.5	71.2	23.0	45.3	8.7
1991	57.3	50.2	70.4	74.2	73.3	76.6	72.0	22.8	45.3	8.6
1992	57.8	49.2	71.2	74.7	74.1	76.8	72.7	23.0	46.6	8.3
1993	57.9	49.9	71.3	74.7	73.6	76.7	73.5	23.0	47.3	8.2
1994*	58.8	51.3	71.0	75.3	74.0	77.1	74.6	24.0	48.9	9.2

* Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population counts adjusted for the estimated undercount. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of Employment and Earnings.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Trends in Labor Force Participation of Major Population Groups, 1965-92" July 1993, table 2, p. 11 and "Employment and Earnings" January 1994, tables 2 & 3, pp. 183, 184 and January 1995, tables 2 & 3, pp. 163, 164.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

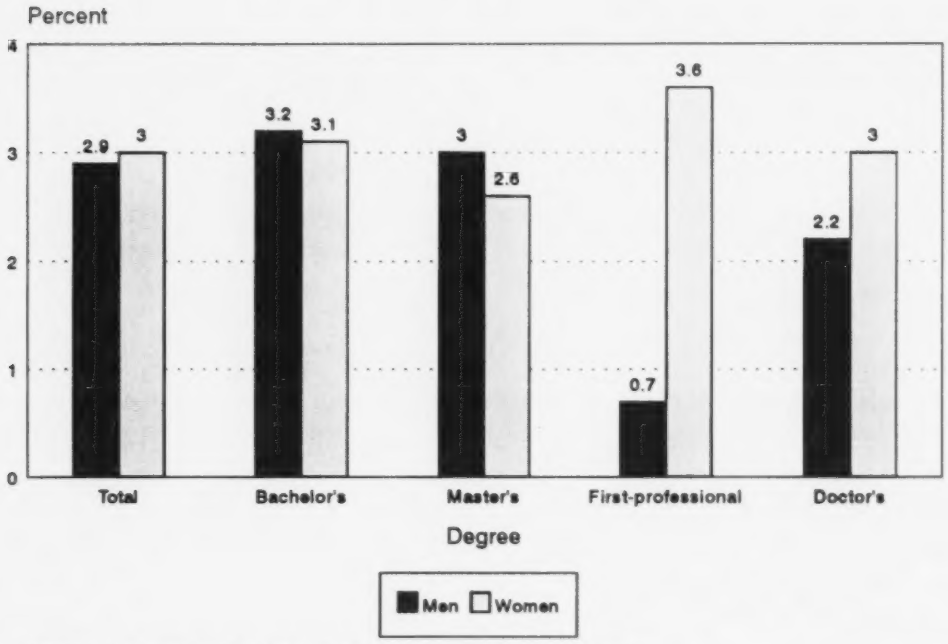
Figure 10a.--Labor force participation rates of men and women with a bachelor's degree and above, ages 25 to 64, by degree: 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, derived from unpublished tables, 1993.

o There is a significant upward trend in the labor force participation rate of women with increasing levels of degree attainment (table 10).

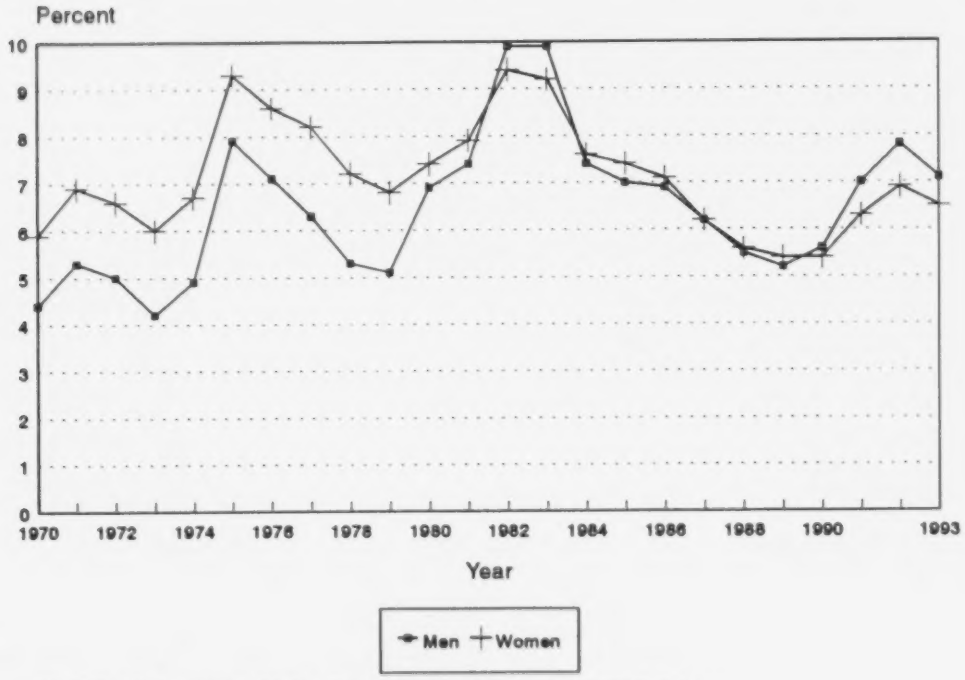
Figure 10b.--Unemployment rates of men and women with a bachelor's degree and above, ages 25 to 64, by degree: 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, derived from unpublished tables, 1993.

o In 1993, men ages 25 to 64 with a first-professional degree were less likely to be unemployed than their female counterparts (table 10).

Figure 10c.--Unemployment rates of men and women, 16 years old and over, annual averages: 1970-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings: January 1995," table 2, p. 163.

- From 1970-81, women 16 years old and over, were more likely to be unemployed than men. Since that time, the unemployment rates of men have either been about the same or the unemployment rate for women was less than men for 7 out of 25 years.

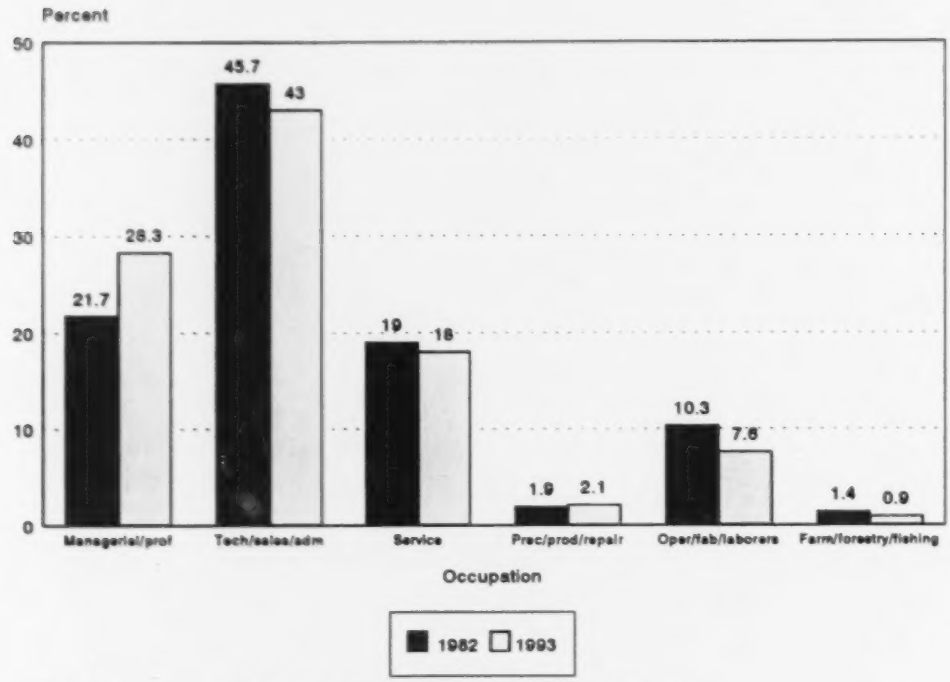
Table 10.--Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 25 to 64, by sex and educational attainment: 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Civilian noninstitutional population	Total labor force	Employed	Unemployed	Labor force participation rate	Unemployment rate
Men						
Total	64,212	56,863	53,532	3,331	88.6	5.9
Less than high school diploma	9,551	7,176	6,379	797	75.1	11.1
Less than 1 yr of high school	3,797	2,618	2,340	278	68.9	10.6
1-3 years of high school	5,004	3,940	3,497	443	78.7	11.2
4 yrs of high school, no diploma	750	618	542	76	82.4	12.3
High school diploma, no college	21,876	19,331	18,027	1,304	88.4	6.7
Some college, no degree	11,237	10,159	9,588	571	90.4	5.6
Associate degree	4,471	4,146	3,955	191	92.7	4.6
Occupational program	2,491	2,324	2,220	104	93.3	4.5
Academic program	1,980	1,822	1,735	87	92.0	4.8
Bachelor's degree and above	17,076	16,052	15,584	468	94.0	2.9
Bachelor's degree	10,893	10,222	9,892	330	93.8	3.2
Master's degree	3,848	3,592	3,484	108	93.3	3.0
First-professional degree	1,421	1,368	1,358	10	96.3	0.7
Doctor's degree	915	870	850	20	95.1	2.3
Women						
Total	67,332	47,274	44,699	2,575	70.2	5.4
Less than high school diploma	9,682	4,334	3,839	495	44.8	11.4
Less than 1 yr of high school	3,548	1,332	1,181	151	37.5	11.3
1-3 years of high school	5,367	2,575	2,273	302	48.0	11.7
4 yrs of high school, no diploma	767	427	385	42	55.7	9.8
High school diploma, no college	25,204	17,312	16,292	1,020	68.7	5.9
Some college, no degree	12,261	9,157	8,642	515	74.7	5.6
Associate degree	5,348	4,278	4,099	179	80.0	4.2
Occupational program	2,996	2,401	2,295	106	80.1	4.4
Academic program	2,352	1,877	1,804	73	79.8	3.9
Bachelor's degree and above	14,838	12,193	11,827	366	82.2	3.0
Bachelor's degree	10,308	8,275	8,018	257	80.3	3.1
Master's degree	3,641	3,129	3,047	82	85.9	2.6
First-professional degree	527	462	445	17	87.7	3.7
Doctor's degree	362	327	317	10	90.3	3.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, derived from unpublished tables, 1993.

Figure 11.--Percentage of employed women 16 years old and over, by occupation: 1982 and 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings," January issues, table 21, 1983 and 1994.

o There were 43.3 million women, 16 years of age and over who were employed in 1982 and 54.6 million in 1993 (table 11). The predominant occupation for women in both years was technician or sales and administrative support (46 percent, 1982) and (43 percent, 1993).

Table 11.--Percentage distribution of employed persons 16 years old and over, by occupation and sex: 1982-94

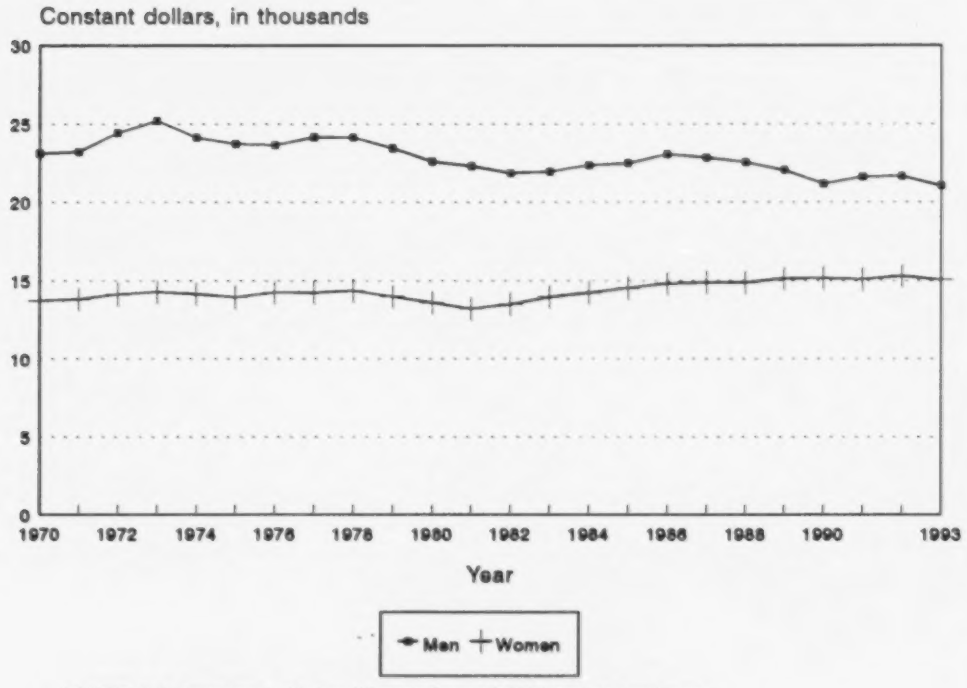
[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total employed		Managerial and profess'l specialty	Technical, sales, admin support	Service occu-pations	Precision production, craft and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers	Occupations in farming, forestry, fishing
	Number	Percent						
Men								
1982	56,271	100.0	24.5	19.5	9.4	19.4	21.5	5.6
1983	56,787	100.0	24.5	19.5	9.7	19.9	20.8	5.5
1984	59,091	100.0	24.6	19.6	9.4	20.2	21.1	5.1
1985	59,891	100.0	24.7	19.6	9.5	20.4	20.9	4.9
1986	60,892	100.0	24.7	19.9	9.5	20.1	21.0	4.8
1987	62,107	100.0	24.9	19.9	9.5	20.0	20.9	4.8
1988	63,273	100.0	25.5	19.7	9.6	19.7	20.9	4.5
1989	64,315	100.0	25.9	19.7	9.6	19.6	20.7	4.4
1990	64,435	100.0	25.8	20.1	9.8	19.4	20.6	4.4
1991	63,593	100.0	26.2	20.0	10.1	18.9	20.2	4.6
1992	63,805	100.0	25.7	20.8	10.2	18.8	19.9	4.6
1993	64,700	100.0	26.0	20.6	10.3	18.8	19.9	4.3
1994*	66,450	100.0	26.5	20.0	10.3	18.4	20.4	4.4
Women								
1982	43,256	100.0	21.7	45.7	19.0	1.9	10.3	1.4
1983	44,047	100.0	21.9	45.8	18.9	2.3	9.7	1.3
1984	45,915	100.0	22.5	45.6	18.7	2.4	9.6	1.2
1985	47,259	100.0	23.4	45.5	18.5	2.4	9.1	1.2
1986	48,706	100.0	23.7	45.6	18.3	2.4	8.9	1.1
1987	50,334	100.0	24.4	45.1	18.1	2.3	9.0	1.1
1988	51,696	100.0	25.2	44.6	17.9	2.3	8.9	1.1
1989	53,027	100.0	25.9	44.2	17.7	2.2	8.9	1.1
1990	53,479	100.0	26.2	44.4	17.7	2.2	8.5	1.0
1991	53,284	100.0	26.9	43.8	17.9	2.1	8.1	1.1
1992	53,793	100.0	27.4	43.8	17.9	2.1	7.9	1.0
1993	54,606	100.0	28.3	43.0	18.0	2.1	7.6	0.9
1994*	56,610	100.0	28.7	42.4	17.8	2.2	7.7	1.2

* Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" in the February 1994 issue of Employment and Earnings.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" January issues, derived from table 21, and table 9, 1984 through 1995.

Figure 12.--Median annual earnings in constant dollars for year-round full-time workers, by sex: 1970-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau "1993 Handbook on Women Workers: Trends and Issues," table 1, p. 32.

- In 1970, the median annual earnings of women who worked full-time for the whole year was $13,719 in constant dollars or 59 percent of men's earnings (table 12). While a disparity in earnings after 24 years still exists between men and women, the ratio of women's to men's earnings ranged from 70 to 72 percent between 1990 and 1993.

NOTE: The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is used as a deflator of several economic series (e.g. earnings, retail sales, gross national product (GNP), personal consumption expenditures) to adjust these series for price changes and to translate these series into inflation-free dollars. The base year, average of 1982, 1983 and 1984 (1982-1984 = 100), is based on the spending patterns of urban consumers from the 1982-84 Consumer Expenditure Survey.

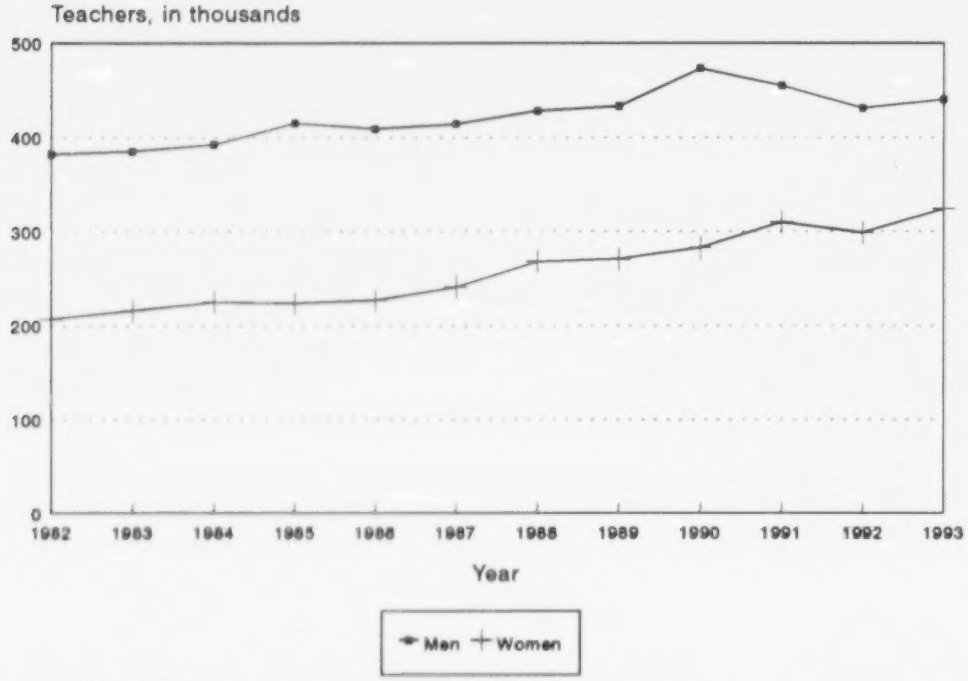
Table 12.--Median annual earnings in current and constant dollars for year-round full-time workers, by sex: 1970-1993

Year	Current dollars		Constant dollars*		Women/men
	Men	Women	Men	Women	percent
1970	$8,966	$5,323	$23,108	$13,719	59.4
1971	9,399	5,593	23,207	13,810	59.5
1972	10,202	5,903	24,407	14,122	57.9
1973	11,186	6,335	25,194	14,268	56.6
1974	11,889	6,970	24,116	14,138	58.6
1975	12,758	7,504	23,714	13,948	58.8
1976	13,455	8,099	23,647	14,234	60.2
1977	14,626	8,618	24,135	14,221	58.9
1978	15,730	9,350	24,126	14,340	59.4
1979	17,014	10,151	23,435	13,982	59.7
1980	18,612	11,197	22,587	13,589	60.2
1981	20,260	12,001	22,288	13,202	59.2
1982	21,077	13,014	21,841	13,486	61.7
1983	21,854	13,902	21,942	13,958	63.6
1984	23,218	14,780	22,346	14,225	63.7
1985	24,195	15,624	22,486	14,520	64.6
1986	25,256	16,232	23,044	14,810	64.3
1987	25,946	16,911	22,840	14,886	65.2
1988	26,656	17,606	22,533	14,883	66.0
1989	27,331	18,769	22,041	15,136	68.7
1990	27,678	19,822	21,177	15,166	71.6
1991	29,421	20,553	21,601	15,090	69.9
1992	30,358	21,440	21,638	15,282	70.6
1993	30,407	21,747	21,043	15,050	71.5

* (1982-84=100)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, "1993 Handbook on Women Workers: Trends and Issues," table 1, p. 32 and Census Bureau.

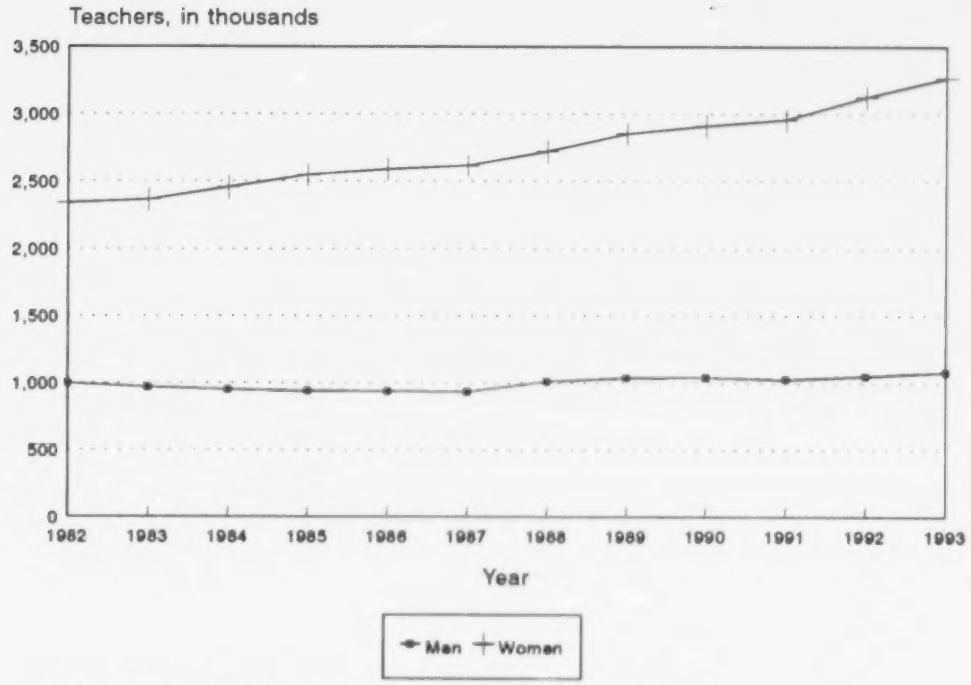
Figure 13a.--College and university teachers 20 years old and over, by sex: 1982-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings," derived from January issues, 1984 through 1995.

- In 1982, there were 207,000 women teachers in colleges or universities (table 13). Between 1982 and 1993, this number grew by 57 percent. During the same period the number of men in this occupational category increased from 382,000 to 440,000, a rise of 15 percent.

Figure 13b.--All teachers except college and university teachers 20 years old and over, by sex: 1982-93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings," derived from January issues, 1984 through 1995.

- Teaching other than college and university teaching including kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and special education teaching is still dominated by women. In fact, in 1982, 7 out of 10 individuals employed in this area were women and in 1993, 3 out of 4 individuals employed in this field were women (table 13).

Table 13.--Employed teachers 20 years old and over, by sex and type: 1982-1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Men		Women	
	College and university	All other teachers	College and university	All other teachers
1982	382	998	207	2,339
1983	385	969	216	2,363
1984	392	950	225	2,454
1985	415	941	224	2,546
1986	409	938	227	2,588
1987	414	933	241	2,615
1988	428	1,011	268	2,721
1989	433	1,039	271	2,853
1990	473	1,040	283	2,911
1991	455	1,027	310	2,958
1992	431	1,051	299	3,125
1993	440	1,080	324	3,267

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings," derived from January issues, 1984 through 1994.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix A

Additional Tables

Table A1.--Estimates of the total resident population of the United States, by sex: 1970–95

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total	Men	Women
1970	203,984	99,291	104,692
1971	206,827	100,738	106,089
1972	209,284	101,984	107,300
1973	211,357	102,962	108,396
1974	213,342	103,890	109,451
1975	215,465	104,876	110,589
1976	217,563	105,859	111,704
1977	219,760	106,880	112,880
1978	222,095	107,963	114,132
1979	224,567	109,132	115,436
1980	227,225	110,399	116,826
1981	229,466	111,503	117,963
1982	231,664	112,579	119,085
1983	233,792	113,647	120,145
1984	235,825	114,670	121,155
1985	237,924	115,730	122,194
1986	240,133	116,865	123,268
1987	242,289	117,961	124,328
1988	244,499	119,086	125,413
1989	246,819	120,278	126,542
1990	249,403	121,593	127,810
1991	252,138	122,951	129,187
1992	255,039	124,436	130,603
1993	257,800	125,812	131,988
1994	260,350	127,085	133,265
1995	262,755	128,314	134,441

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25 and PPL–41, appendix A.

Table A2.--Estimates of the resident population of the United States, 16 years old and over, by age and sex: 1970–95

[Numbers in thousands]

	16 to 19 years			20 to 34 years			35 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1970	15,187	7,652	7,535	41,688	20,358	21,329	65,021	31,280	33,739	20,107	8,413	11,693
1971	15,614	7,884	7,730	43,472	21,349	22,124	65,342	31,425	33,919	20,561	8,559	12,003
1972	15,967	8,064	7,903	45,328	22,388	22,941	65,665	31,574	34,090	22,020	8,699	12,321
1973	16,373	8,274	8,099	47,061	23,292	23,768	65,967	31,714	34,250	21,525	8,861	12,664
1974	16,705	8,453	8,252	48,830	24,205	24,626	66,268	31,853	34,416	22,061	9,040	13,022
1975	16,955	8,580	8,373	50,631	25,122	25,510	66,554	31,986	34,567	22,696	9,265	13,431
1976	17,138	8,680	8,458	52,399	26,024	26,375	67,031	32,219	34,812	23,278	9,471	13,807
1977	17,213	8,718	8,494	54,152	26,915	27,237	67,642	32,518	35,125	23,892	9,691	14,201
1978	17,227	8,731	8,496	55,551	27,616	27,935	68,651	33,012	35,640	24502	9,914	14,588
1979	17,188	8,723	8,465	57,134	28,417	28,717	69,498	33,421	36,076	25,134	10,154	14,980
1980	17,112	8,691	8,421	58,815	29,266	29,547	70,302	33,819	36,481	25,707	10,364	15,343
1981	16,757	8,514	8,244	60,563	30,176	30,388	70,887	34,127	36,760	26,221	10,548	15,673
1982	16,281	8,275	8,005	61,100	30,472	30,627	72,485	34,942	37,543	27,787	10,758	16,030
1983	15,784	8,031	7,752	61,840	30,881	30,959	73,735	35,582	38,152	27,361	10,979	16,381
1984	15,258	7,766	7,491	62,491	31,253	31,238	75,044	36,255	38,787	27,878	11,176	16,701
1985	14,970	7,630	7,340	62,961	31,515	31,445	76,286	36,894	39,391	28,416	11,392	17,024
1986	14,982	7,644	7,338	63,116	31,640	31,476	77,662	37,607	40,055	29,008	11,637	17,371
1987	15,173	7,754	7,418	63,033	31,619	31,412	79,074	38,343	40,730	29,626	11,895	17,731
1988	15,159	7,758	7,401	72,785	31,513	31,272	80,643	39,158	41,486	30,124	12,098	18,026
1989	14,874	7,622	7,253	62,494	31,391	31,102	82,289	40,015	42,273	30,682	12,333	18,349
1990	14,413	7,390	7,023	62,274	31,305	30,968	84,045	40,926	43,120	31,235	12,562	18,673
1991	13,895	7,126	6,769	62,065	31,196	30,870	86,017	41,931	44,089	31,763	12,801	18,963
1992	13,653	7,004	6,648	61,499	30,935	30,564	88,205	43,044	45,161	32,270	13,036	19,234
1993	13,782	7,070	6,713	60,669	30,500	30,168	90,337	44,117	46,220	32,777	13,284	19,494
1994	14,016	7,189	6,828	59,718	30,008	29,711	92,506	45,201	47,304	33,152	13,477	19,675
1995	14,275	7,321	6,953	58,755	29,519	29,237	94,678	46,287	48,390	33,532	13,689	19,844

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, and PPL–41, appendix A.

TableA3.--Percentage of persons 14 to 17 years old enrolled in high school, by sex: October 1970 to October 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Population			Enrolled			Percent enrolled		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1970	15,718	7,940	7,778	13,339	6,658	6,681	84.9	83.9	85.9
1971	16,027	8,100	7,927	13,712	6,911	6,801	85.6	85.3	85.8
1972	16,359	8,292	8,067	13,857	6,951	6,906	84.7	83.8	85.6
1973	16,520	8,370	8,150	14,012	7,069	6,943	84.8	84.5	85.2
1974	16,711	8,471	8,240	14,092	7,075	7,017	84.3	83.5	85.2
1975	16,766	8,501	8,265	14,272	7,177	7,095	85.1	84.4	85.8
1976	16,702	8,473	8,229	14,383	7,301	7,082	86.1	86.2	86.1
1977	16,582	8,414	8,168	14,302	7,223	7,079	86.3	85.8	86.7
1978	16,384	8,321	8,063	14,119	7,106	7,013	86.2	85.4	87.0
1979	15,996	8,125	7,871	13,731	6,943	6,788	85.8	85.5	86.2
1980	15,427	7,813	7,614	13,124	6,582	6,542	85.1	84.2	85.9
1981	15,270	7,750	7,520	13,144	6,624	6,520	86.1	85.5	86.7
1982	14,750	7,492	7,258	12,695	6,409	6,286	86.1	85.5	86.6
1983	14,518	7,385	7,133	12,476	6,239	6,237	85.9	84.5	87.4
1984	14,563	7,411	7,152	12,361	6,218	6,143	84.9	83.9	85.9
1985	14,765	7,535	7,230	12,655	6,423	6,232	85.7	85.2	86.2
1986	14,615	7,474	7,142	12,490	6,287	6,203	85.5	84.1	86.9
1987	14,250	7,265	6,984	12,172	6,127	6,042	85.4	84.3	86.5
1988	13,715	7,002	6,712	11,720	5,889	5,834	85.5	84.1	86.9
1989	13,318	6,849	6,469	11,325	5,766	5,558	85.0	84.2	85.9
1990	13,211	6,768	6,443	11,211	5,645	5,566	84.9	83.4	86.4
1991	13,317	6,828	6,490	11,471	5,830	5,644	86.1	85.4	87.0
1992	13,588	6,956	6,630	11,632	5,840	5,790	85.6	84.0	87.3
1993	13,637	7,098	6,739	11,904	6,056	5,847	86.0	85.3	86.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students," Current Population Reports, P-20, annual publications, October 1970 to October 1994.

Table A4.--Event dropout rates, grades 10–12, ages 15 to 24, by sex and race–ethnicity: October 1978 through October 1993

Year	White, non–Hispanic		Black, non–Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1978	6.4	5.1	11.0	9.5	15.9	8.5
1980	5.7	4.8	7.7	8.7	17.6	6.7
1982	4.9	4.6	8.9	6.6	9.5	8.8
1984	4.8	4.1	6.0	5.5	12.3	10.2
1986	3.8	3.7	5.1	5.7	12.4	11.3
1988	4.3	4.1	6.3	5.6	12.3	8.2
1990	3.5	3.1	4.2	5.7	8.7	7.2
1992	3.5	4.0	3.3	6.7	7.6	9.0
1993	4.1	3.7	6.4	5.3	5.1	8.0

NOTE: Numbers for 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1993 reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Droput Rates in the United States: 1993," table 5, p. 12.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A5.--Percentage of persons 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college, by sex: October 1970 to October 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Population			Enrolled			Percent enrolled		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1970	22,552	10,385	12,167	5,807	3,333	2,474	25.7	32.1	20.3
1971	23,668	11,092	12,576	6,203	3,597	2,606	26.2	32.4	20.7
1972	24,578	11,712	12,866	6,257	3,531	2,726	25.5	30.1	21.2
1972	25,236	12,110	13,126	6,050	3,358	2,692	24.0	27.7	20.5
1974	25,670	12,315	13,355	6,316	3,411	2,905	24.6	27.7	21.8
1975	26,387	12,724	13,663	6,936	3,693	3,243	26.3	29.0	23.7
1976	26,919	13,012	13,907	7,181	3,673	3,508	26.7	28.2	25.2
1977	27,331	13,218	14,113	7,141	3,711	3,430	26.1	28.1	24.3
1978	27,647	13,385	14,262	6,992	3,622	3,370	25.3	27.1	23.6
1979	27,974	13,571	14,403	6,991	3,508	3,483	25.0	25.8	24.2
1980	28,130	13,652	14,478	7,226	3,601	3,625	25.7	26.4	25.0
1981	28,965	14,127	14,838	7,574	3,832	3,742	26.1	27.1	25.2
1982	28,845	14,083	14,763	7,679	3,837	3,841	26.6	27.2	26.0
1983	28,580	14,003	14,577	7,476	3,818	3,658	26.2	27.3	25.1
1984	28,031	13,744	14,287	7,594	3,931	3,663	27.1	28.6	25.6
1985	27,122	13,199	13923	7,539	3,750	3,789	27.8	28.4	27.2
1986	26,512	12,921	13,591	7,398	3,648	3,750	27.9	28.2	27.6
1987	25,950	12,626	13,324	7,695	3,863	3,827	29.7	30.6	28.7
1988	25,732	12,492	13,242	7,791	3,769	4,024	30.3	30.2	30.4
1989	25,260	12,325	12,936	7,799	3,719	4,083	30.9	30.2	31.6
1990	24,852	12,133	12,719	7,966	3,922	4,044	32.1	32.3	31.8
1991	24,572	12,035	12,537	8,171	3,951	4,215	33.3	32.8	33.6
1992	24,279	11,966	12,313	8,340	3,913	4,429	34.4	32.7	36.0
1993	24,100	11,898	12,202	8,192	3,992	4,200	34.0	33.6	34.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students," Current Population Reports, P-20, annual publications, October 1970 to October 1994.

Table A6.--Total fall enrollment in 4-year institutions of higher education, by sex, control of institution, and attendance status: 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1986-93

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total			Public			Private		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1970	6,262	3,669	2,593	4,233	2,423	1,810	2,029	1,246	783
Full-time	4,588	2,733	1,855	3,087	1,814	1,273	1,501	919	582
Part-time	1,674	936	738	1,146	609	537	528	327	201
1975	7,215	3,984	3,231	4,998	2,708	2,290	2,217	1,276	941
Full-time	5,080	2,891	2,189	3,470	1,948	1,522	1,610	943	667
Part-time	2,134	1,092	1,042	1,528	760	768	606	332	274
1980	7,571	3,828	3,743	5,129	2,559	2,570	2,442	1,269	1,173
Full-time	5,344	2,809	2,535	3,592	1,873	1,719	1,752	936	816
Part-time	2,226	1,018	1,208	1,536	685	851	690	333	357
1985	7,717	3,817	3,900	5,210	2,557	2,653	2,507	1,260	1,247
Full-time	5,386	2,782	2,604	3,624	1,864	1,760	1,762	918	844
Part-time	2,331	1,035	1,296	1,586	693	893	745	342	403
1986	7,824	3,824	4,000	5,300	2,571	2,729	2,524	1,253	1,271
Full-time	5,423	2,775	2,648	3,657	1,865	1,792	1,766	910	856
Part-time	2,400	1,049	1,351	1,643	706	937	757	343	414
1987	7,990	3,860	4,130	5,432	2,605	2,827	2,558	1,255	1,303
Full-time	5,523	2,791	2,732	3,736	1,882	1,854	1,787	909	878
Part-time	2,468	1,069	1,399	1,696	723	973	772	346	426
1988	6,834	3,912	2,922	5,546	2,632	2,914	1,288	1,280	8
Full-time	5,693	2,843	2,850	3,842	1,910	1,932	1,851	933	918
Part-time	2,487	1,069	1,418	1,704	722	982	783	347	436
1989	8,387	3,973	4,414	5,694	2,681	3,013	2,693	1,292	1,401
Full-time	5,806	2,871	2,935	3,935	1,938	1,997	1,871	933	938
Part-time	2,583	1,103	1,480	1,760	743	1,017	823	360	463
1990	8,579	4,052	4,527	5,848	2,747	3,101	2,731	1,305	1,426
Full-time	5,936	2,926	3,010	4,033	1,982	2,051	1,903	944	959
Part-time	2,642	1,125	1,517	1,814	764	1,050	828	361	467
1991	8,707	4,100	4,607	5,905	2,771	3,134	2,802	1,329	1,473
Full-time	6,041	2,968	3,073	4,089	2,006	2,083	1,952	962	990
Part-time	2,666	1,132	1,534	1,816	765	1,051	850	367	483
1992	8,764	4,111	4,653	5,900	2,767	3,135	2,864	1,345	1,519
Full-time	6,081	2,975	3,106	4,095	2,005	2,090	1,986	970	1,016
Part-time	2,683	1,136	1,547	1,805	760	1,045	878	375	503
1993/1	8,738	4,081	4,687	5,851	2,739	3,112	2,887	1,342	1,545
Full-time	6,084	2,962	3,122	4,074	1,989	2,085	2,010	973	1,037
Part-time	2,654	1,119	1,565	1,777	750	1,027	877	369	508

1/ Preliminary data.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 173, p. 182, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" Surveys.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A7.--Total fall enrollment in 2-year institutions of higher education, by sex, control of institution, and attendance status: 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1986-93

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total			Public			Private/2		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1970	2,319	1,374	945	2,195	1,309	886	124	65	59
Full-time	1,229	771	458	1,129	720	409	100	51	49
Part-time	1,090	603	487	1,066	589	477	24	14	10
1975	3,970	2,165	1,805	3,836	2,096	1,740	134	69	65
Full-time	1,762	1,036	726	1,663	989	674	99	47	52
Part-time	2,209	1,130	1,079	2,174	1,108	1,066	35	22	13
1980	4,526	2,047	2,479	4,329	1,964	2,365	197	83	114
Full-time	1,754	880	874	1,596	812	784	158	68	90
Part-time	2,772	1,167	1,605	2,733	1,152	1,581	39	15	24
1985	4,531	2,002	2,529	4,270	1,881	2,389	261	121	140
Full-time	1,691	827	864	1,497	743	754	194	84	110
Part-time	2,841	1,176	1,665	2,773	1,138	1,635	68	38	30
1986	4,680	2,061	2,619	4,414	1,935	2,479	266	126	140
Full-time	1,697	825	872	1,506	742	764	191	83	108
Part-time	2,983	1,236	1,747	2,908	1,193	1,715	75	43	32
1987	4,776	2,073	2,703	4,541	1,969	2,572	235	104	131
Full-time	1,709	820	889	1,531	744	787	178	76	102
Part-time	3,067	1,253	1,814	3,010	1,225	1,785	57	28	29
1988	4,875	2,090	2,785	4,615	1,977	2,638	260	113	147
Full-time	1,744	819	925	1,568	746	822	176	73	103
Part-time	3,132	1,271	1,861	3,048	1,231	1,817	84	40	44
1989	5,151	2,216	2,935	4,884	2,095	2,789	267	121	146
Full-time	1,855	869	986	1,674	793	881	181	76	105
Part-time	3,295	1,347	1,948	3,209	1,302	1,907	86	45	41
1990	5,240	2,233	3,007	4,996	2,128	2,868	244	105	139
Full-time	1,884	882	1,002	1,717	811	906	167	71	96
Part-time	3,357	1,352	2,005	3,280	1,318	1,962	77	34	43
1991	5,652	2,403	3,249	5,405	2,296	3,109	247	107	140
Full-time	2,075	962	1,113	1,886	882	1,004	189	80	109
Part-time	3,578	1,441	2,137	3,519	1,414	2,105	59	27	32
1992	5,722	2,414	3,308	5,484	2,310	3,174	238	104	134
Full-time	2,080	952	1,128	1,915	878	1,037	164	74	91
Part-time	3,642	1,462	2,180	3,569	1,431	2,138	73	30	43
1993/1	5,567	2,017	3,550	5,338	2,245	3,093	229	128	101
Full-time	2,044	944	1,456	1,889	859	1,030	155	85	70
Part-time	3,523	1,073	2,094	3,449	1,386	2,063	74	43	31

1/ Preliminary data.

2/ Large increase in 1980 is due to the addition of schools accredited by the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 173, p. 182, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" Surveys.

Table A8.--Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study, sex, and race-ethnicity of student: Selected years 1976-92

Characteristic	Number in thousands								Percentage distribution1/					
	1976	1980	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2	1976	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2
All students														
Total	10,985.6	12,086.8	2,233.0	12,503.5	13,043.1	13,819.5	14,359.0	14,491.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	5,794.4	5,868.1	5,858.3	5,884.5	5,996.2	6,284.4	6,501.8	6,526.1	52.4	46.5	45.4	45.0	44.8	44.5
White, non-Hispanic	4,813.7	4,772.9	4,689.9	4,647.1	4,711.6	4,861.3	4,962.2	4,882.5	44.7	38.2	37.2	36.2	35.6	34.8
Total minority	826.6	884.4	937.9	1,004.7	1,051.3	1,176.8	1,280.3	1,365.8	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.7
Black, non-Hispanic	469.9	463.7	436.8	436.1	442.7	484.7	517.0	537.1	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Hispanic	209.7	231.6	259.8	290.1	310.3	354.0	390.5	427.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	108.4	151.3	210.0	239.1	259.2	294.9	325.1	351.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	38.5	37.8	37.4	39.4	39.1	43.1	47.6	50.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Nonresident alien	154.1	210.8	230.4	232.7	235.3	246.3	259.4	277.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Women	5,191.2	6,218.7	6,374.7	6,619.0	7,044.9	7,535.1	7,857.1	7,965.1	47.6	53.5	54.6	55.0	55.2	55.5
White, non-Hispanic	4,262.4	5,060.1	5,124.7	5,273.5	5,571.6	5,861.7	6,027.6	5,987.6	39.6	43.4	43.9	43.7	43.2	42.7
Total minority	864.2	1,064.4	1,145.8	1,233.5	1,347.4	1,526.2	1,672.5	1,797.7	8.0	10.1	10.6	11.4	12.0	12.8
Black, non-Hispanic	563.1	643.0	639.0	646.2	686.9	762.4	818.4	856.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1
Hispanic	174.1	240.1	281.2	327.9	369.6	426.6	476.0	527.1	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	89.4	135.2	179.5	208.7	237.5	277.6	312.0	345.5	0.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	37.6	46.1	46.1	50.6	53.4	59.7	66.1	68.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Nonresident alien	64.6	94.2	104.1	112.0	125.9	145.2	157.0	179.8	--	--	--	--	--	--

See notes at end of table.

Table A8. – – Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study, sex, and race–ethnicity of student: Selected years 1976 to 1992–Continued

Characteristic	Number in thousands								Percentage distribution1/					
	1976	1980	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2	1976	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2
Undergraduate														
Total	9,419.0	10,469.1	10,610.8	10,798.0	11,304.2	11,959.2	12,439.3	12,539.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	4,896.8	4,997.4	5,002.4	5,017.5	5,133.7	5,379.8	5,571.0	5,584.1	51.8	46.1	45.1	44.7	44.6	44.3
White, non–Hispanic	4,052.2	4,054.9	4,005.1	3,977.8	4,053.8	4,184.3	4,273.0	4,192.5	43.7	37.5	36.5	35.6	35.0	34.2
Total minority	748.2	802.7	855.0	909.6	956.0	1,069.3	1,165.2	1,243.7	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.1
Black, non–Hispanic	430.7	428.2	404.8	4,02.5	408.2	448.0	478.1	495.8	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Hispanic	191.7	211.2	233.9	264.0	287.2	326.9	361.4	396.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	91.1	128.5	181.7	206.6	224.4	254.5	281.5	304.8	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	34.8	34.8	34.6	36.5	36.2	39.9	44.2	46.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	96.4	139.8	142.3	130.2	124.0	126.1	132.8	147.9	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –
Women	4,522.1	5,471.7	5,608.4	5,780.5	6,170.4	6,579.4	6,868.3	6955.7	48.2	53.9	54.9	55.3	55.4	55.7
White, non–Hispanic	3,688.3	4,425.8	4,478.9	4,579.8	4,852.9	5,088.3	5,234.8	5188.1	39.8	43.2	43.7	43.3	42.9	42.3
Total minority	787.0	975.8	1,056.0	1,126.3	1,236.5	1,398.5	1,532.7	1647.9	8.5	10.6	1.1	11.9	12.6	13.4
Black, non–Hispanic	512.7	590.6	590.2	593.7	630.6	699.3	751.1	785.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4
Hispanic	161.2	221.8	261.3	299.2	344.0	397.6	442.7	490.5	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	78.2	120.2	161.4	186.4	212.2	246.0	277.2	307.9	0.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	34.9	43.1	43.2	47.0	49.7	55.5	61.6	64.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nonresident alien	46.8	70.1	73.5	74.4	81.1	92.6	100.8	119.8	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A8.--Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study, sex, and race-ethnicity of student: Selected years 1976 to 1992--Continued

Characteristic	Number in thousands								Percentage distribution1/					
	1976	1980	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2	1976	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2
Graduate														
Total	1,322.5	1,340.9	1,343.7	1,435.1	1,471.9	1,586.2	1,639.1	1,670.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	707.9	672.2	671.0	693.2	697.8	737.4	761.0	773.1	52.2	45.7	44.7	43.8	43.7	43.6
White, non-Hispanic	589.1	538.5	521.3	519.2	516.5	538.9	550.7	554.2	47.1	40.0	39.1	38.0	37.7	37.3
Total minority	63.7	65.0	64.2	74.4	73.3	82.1	87.8	93.3	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3
Black, non-Hispanic	32.0	28.2	24.9	26.2	27.4	29.3	31.0	33.1	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Hispanic	14.6	15.7	14.7	20.5	17.4	20.6	22.4	23.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	14.4	18.6	22.4	25.5	26.2	29.7	31.8	33.8	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	55.1	68.7	85.6	99.5	108.0	116.4	122.4	125.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Women	614.6	668.7	672.6	742.0	774.1	848.8	878.2	897.0	47.8	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.3	56.4
White, non-Hispanic	526.5	566.2	566.0	613.3	636.8	689.6	707.3	714.2	42.1	47.2	48.2	48.6	48.4	48.1
Total minority	70.8	79.0	76.9	92.2	93.9	108.3	116.3	124.5	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.4
Black, non-Hispanic	46.5	46.9	42.5	45.8	49.1	54.6	57.9	61.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
Hispanic	11.8	16.4	17.1	25.3	22.0	26.6	28.6	31.6	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	10.1	13.0	14.7	17.9	19.5	23.6	25.9	27.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nonresident alien	17.3	23.5	29.7	36.5	43.4	50.9	54.6	58.2	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A8.--Total fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study, sex, and race-ethnicity of student: Selected years 1976 to 1992--Continued

Characteristic	Number in thousands								Percentage distribution/1					
	1976	1980	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2	1976	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992/2
First-professional														
Total	244.1	276.8	278.5	270.4	267.1	274.1	280.5	281.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	189.6	196.5	184.9	173.9	166.7	167.2	169.9	168.9	77.6	64.2	62.3	60.8	60.3	59.8
White, non-Hispanic	172.4	179.5	163.6	150.1	141.3	138.1	138.6	135.7	71.5	56.4	53.8	51.4	50.4	49.3
Total minority	14.7	16.7	18.8	20.7	22.1	25.4	27.2	28.8	6.1	7.8	8.4	9.4	9.9	10.5
Black, non-Hispanic	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Hispanic	3.5	4.6	5.2	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.7	7.0	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.9	4.1	5.9	7.0	8.6	10.8	11.9	12.7	1.2	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Nonresident alien	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Women	54.5	78.4	93.6	96.6	100.4	106.9	110.7	112.4	22.4	35.8	37.7	39.2	39.7	40.2
White, non-Hispanic	47.6	68.1	79.8	80.4	82.0	83.9	85.4	85.3	19.7	30.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.0
Total minority	6.4	9.6	12.9	15.0	17.1	21.4	23.5	25.4	2.6	5.6	6.5	8.0	8.6	9.2
Black, non-Hispanic	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.8	7.2	8.5	9.3	10.0	1.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.6
Hispanic	1.0	1.9	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.4	5.8	8.0	8.9	9.8	0.5	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--

/1 Distribution for U.S. citizens and permanent residents only. /2 Preliminary data. -- Not applicable.

NOTE: Some figures are slightly lower than corresponding data in other tables, due to underreporting and nonreporting of racial-ethnic data. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics:1995," table 203, pp. 208-209 "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities," and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A9.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex and field of study:1992-93

Field of study	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
				Percent	
Total	514,756	211,964	302,792	100.0	100.0
Agricultural business and production	3,222	2,204	1,018	1.0	0.3
Agricultural sciences	837	465	372	0.2	0.1
Architecture and relstad programs	372	119	253	0.1	0.1
Area, ethnic and cultural studies	33	10	23	--	--
Biological/life sciences	1,435	588	847	0.3	0.3
Business management and admin services	91,719	28,355	63,364	13.4	20.9
Communications	1,904	945	959	0.4	0.3
Communications technologies	1,828	1,196	632	0.6	0.2
Computer and information sciences	9,196	4,541	4,655	2.1	1.5
Conservation & renewable natural sciences	1,339	1,081	258	0.5	0.1
Construction trades	1,653	1,581	72	0.7	--
Education	9,315	3,031	6,284	1.4	2.1
Engineering	2,478	2,169	309	1.0	0.1
Engineering-related technologies	36,321	32,631	3,690	15.4	1.2
English language & literature/letters	1,320	469	851	0.2	0.3
Foreign languages and literatures	511	153	358	0.1	0.1
Health professions and related sciences	86,237	12,971	73,266	6.1	24.2
Home economics	608	51	557	--	0.2
Law and legal studies	8,028	959	7,069	0.5	2.3
Liberal/general studies and humanities	158,040	63,867	94,173	30.1	31.1
Library science	85	9	76	--	--
Marketing operations/ marketing and distribution	7,445	1,799	5,646	0.8	1.9
Mathematics	743	428	315	0.2	0.1
Mechanics and repairers	10,966	10,280	686	4.8	0.2
Military technologies	52	44	8	--	--
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	8,486	4,075	4,411	1.9	1.5
Parks and recreation	717	429	288	0.2	0.1
Personal and miscellaneous services	4,692	3,120	1,572	1.5	0.5
Philosophy and religion	111	76	35	--	--
Physical sciences	1,390	792	598	0.4	0.2
Precision production trades	9,204	7,393	1,811	3.5	0.6
Protective services	16,834	12,289	4,545	5.8	1.5
Psychology	1,237	282	955	0.1	0.3
Public administration and services	3,301	648	2,653	0.3	0.9
Science technologies	851	504	347	0.2	0.1
Social sciences and history	3,930	1,678	2,252	0.8	0.7
Theological studies/religious vocations	508	281	227	0.1	0.1
Transportation & material moving workers	2,210	1,850	360	0.9	0.1
Visual and performing arts	12,690	5,084	7,606	2.4	2.5
Vocational home economics	6,306	604	5,702	0.3	1.9
Undesignated field	6,602	2,913	3,689	1.4	1.2

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

-- Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Degrees and Other Awards Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education:1992-93," March 1995, table 3a, pp. 11-13, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A10.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex and field of study:1992-93

Field of study	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
				Percent	
All fields	1,165,178	532,881	632,297	100.0	100.0
Agricultural business and production	4,995	3,661	1,334	0.7	0.2
Agricultural sciences	5,918	3,457	2,461	0.6	0.4
Architecture and related programs	9,167	5,940	3,227	1.1	0.5
Area, ethnic and cultural studies	5,481	1,977	3,504	0.4	0.6
Biological sciences/life sciences	47,038	22,842	24,196	4.3	3.8
Business management & admin services	249,711	132,561	117,150	24.9	18.5
Communications	53,874	21,601	32,273	4.1	5.1
Communications technologies	832	427	405	0.1	0.1
Computer and information sciences	24,200	17,403	6,797	3.3	1.1
Conservation & renewable natural sciences	5,865	3,962	1,903	0.7	0.3
Construction trades	69	64	5	--	--
Education	107,781	23,233	84,548	4.4	13.4
Engineering	61,973	52,185	9,788	9.8	1.5
Engineering-related technologies	15,904	14,485	1,419	2.7	0.2
English language & literature/letters	56,133	19,247	36,886	3.6	5.8
Foreign languages and literatures	14,387	4,158	10,229	0.8	1.6
Health professions & related sciences	67,089	11,347	55,742	2.1	8.8
Home economics	14,444	1,382	13,062	0.3	2.1
Law and legal studies	2,056	667	1,389	0.1	0.2
Liberal/general studies & humanities	33,456	13,275	20,181	2.5	3.2
Library science	83	9	74	--	--
Marketing operations/marketing and distribution	6,971	2,899	4,072	0.5	0.6
Mathematics	14,812	7,827	6,985	1.5	1.1
Mechanics and repairers	105	102	3	--	--
Military technologies	11	11	0	--	0.0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	23,955	8,917	15,038	1.7	2.4
Parks, recreation, leisure & fitness	9,859	4,885	4,974	0.9	0.8
Personal and miscellaneous services	160	113	47	--	--
Philosophy and religion	7,781	4,938	2,843	0.9	0.4
Physical sciences	17,462	11,773	5,689	2.2	0.9
Precision production trades	388	281	107	0.1	0.0
Protective services	20,902	13,020	7,882	2.4	1.2
Psychology	66,728	17,908	48,820	3.4	7.7
Public administration and services	16,775	3,801	12,974	0.7	2.1
Science technologies	83	52	31	--	--
Social sciences and history	135,703	73,589	62,114	13.8	9.8
Theological studies/religious vocations	5,433	4,168	1,265	0.8	0.2
Transportation and material moving workers	3,930	3,508	422	0.7	0.1
Visual and performing arts	47,761	18,610	29,151	3.5	4.6
Vocational home economics	656	256	400	--	0.1
Undesignated field	5,247	2,340	2,907	0.4	0.5

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
--Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Degrees and other Awards Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education: 1992-93, March 1995," table 3b, pp. 14-16, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A11.--Percentage of employed adults who took at least one employment-related training course during the previous 12 months, by sex and occupation: 1991

Characteristic	Any*	Profes-sional	Tech/ skilled	Exec/ mgmt	Super-visory	Job health/ safety	Word proc/ comp	Quality/ statl control	Sales/ mktg	New employee	Other
Total	33.3	25.3	19.6	13.0	12.4	12.1	10.4	10.3	7.9	6.7	0.8
Men	33.1	24.8	21.5	14.1	13.4	12.2	9.8	11.9	8.5	6.1	0.5
Women	33.5	26.0	17.6	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0	8.6	7.3	7.4	1.0
Men											
Managerial and professional specialty	55.2	48.0	32.2	28.0	23.9	12.9	17.4	17.4	12.2	7.7	0.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36.9	28.5	21.1	16.7	14.7	9.9	15.0	12.2	18.5	8.4	0.5
Service occupations	19.3	13.8	14.2	6.4	8.4	13.7	3.2	7.9	3.1	4.0	0.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	27.3	15.8	21.7	8.4	10.3	13.8	6.4	14.0	4.2	5.1	0.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17.0	8.0	12.5	4.3	4.5	12.8	1.9	2.9	1.7	5.1	0.4
Women											
Managerial and professional specialty	56.2	49.7	27.1	21.5	21.1	18.1	15.8	14.1	9.0	8.6	1.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30.3	22.6	17.5	10.8	9.6	8.6	13.7	7.7	9.0	7.5	0.8
Service occupations	22.4	12.4	11.4	5.9	7.0	15.0	3.2	5.2	4.1	6.8	0.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.1	10.0	11.6	5.2	6.8	8.6	4.3	9.0	3.3	8.5	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16.2	9.1	8.5	2.6	3.0	8.9	1.7	3.0	5.1	8.1	--

-- Less than 0.05 percent.

* Participants can be counted in more than one type of training.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Survey, "Adult Education: Employment-Related Training," May 1994, table 3.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A12.--Percentage of public high school graduates completing one or more courses in vocational education, by type and sex: 1969, 1975–1978, 1979–1982, 1982, and 1987

Sex	All vocational education	Consumer and homemaking education	General labor market preparation	Specific labor market preparation
		1969 graduates		
Total	91.9	31.8	76.1	72.3
Male	90.8	6.9	66.8	77.1
Female	92.9	55.2	84.5	68.0
		1975–1978 graduates/1		
Total	96.7	48.6	83.1	82.7
Male	96.4	28.0	76.2	85.7
Female	97.0	66.6	89.2	80.0
		1979–1982 graduates/2		
Total	97.7	51.8	82.3	85.4
Male	97.2	34.8	74.3	87.9
Female	98.2	68.3	90.0	82.9
		1982 graduates		
Total	97.7	49.9	78.6	86.7
Male	97.5	33.7	71.3	89.5
Female	97.8	65.0	85.4	84.0
		1987 graduates		
Total	97.8	47.1	78.5	88.5
Male	97.9	34.5	73.9	91.3
Female	97.7	59.0	82.9	85.8

1/ Averages for sampled graduates in the years 1975–1978.

2/ Averages for sampled graduates in the years 1979–1982.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Vocational Education in the United States: 1969–90," table 9, p. 25.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A13.--Percentage of public high school graduates completing one or more courses in specific labor market preparation programs, by sex: 1969, 1975-78, 1979-82, 1982, 1987

Sex	Agriculture	Business	Marketing and distribution	Health/1	Occupational home economics	Trade and industry				Technical and communication
						Total	Construction	Precision production	Other	
					1969 graduates					
Total	3.5	46.0	4.5	0.3	2.8	33.9	1.4	31.8	6.0	0.3
Male	5.4	31.0	3.8	0.0	1.2	63.0	3.0	59.1	11.7	0.3
Female	1.8	60.5	5.2	0.6	4.4	6.2	0.0	5.9	0.3	0.3
					1975-1978 graduates2/					
Total	8.0	49.7	8.3	2.0	8.1	39.5	5.3	31.9	15.0	13.5
Male	11.5	35.3	9.1	0.6	3.4	68.1	10.9	55.8	28.3	15.0
Female	4.9	62.2	7.6	3.1	12.2	14.5	0.4	11.0	3.4	12.2
					1979-1982 graduates3/					
Total	11.2	50.3	10.2	3.2	9.6	42.8	7.1	34.0	15.4	13.3
Male	16.7	34.6	9.0	0.6	4.0	69.2	13.7	55.7	28.2	15.0
Female	5.8	65.5	11.4	5.8	15.0	17.1	0.6	12.9	3.0	11.6
					1982 graduates					
Total	9.9	52.9	9.1	4.5	11.5	39.6	7.3	33.2	13.3	12.9
Male	14.7	38.5	8.5	3.2	4.6	69.7	14.1	53.7	25.3	15.2
Female	5.5	66.4	9.6	5.7	17.9	16.3	0.9	14.1	2.2	10.8
					1987 graduates					
Total	8.0	53.8	8.7	4.9	10.6	37.5	5.0	32.4	10.9	24.7
Male	12.5	42.5	7.4	2.7	5.2	61.3	9.9	52.3	20.6	28.2
Female	3.8	64.6	9.9	6.9	15.6	15.2	0.5	13.8	1.8	21.4

1/ Health includes only vocational courses preparing students for for work in health fields.

2/ Figures are averages for sampled graduates in the years 1975-1978.

3/ Figures are averages for sampled graduates in the years 1979-1982.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Vocational Education in the United States: 1969-1990," table 14, p. 35.

Table A14.--Employed persons 25 to 54 years old, by sex and full- and part-time status: 1976-93

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Men				Women			
	Total employed	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time/ Total	Total employed	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time/ Total
1976	33,819	32,873	946	97.2	21,366	16,405	4,961	76.8
1977	34,714	33,730	984	97.2	22,503	17,295	5,208	76.9
1978	35,778	34,808	970	97.3	23,969	18,621	5,348	77.7
1979	36,627	35,663	964	97.4	25,202	19,621	5,581	77.9
1980	36,736	35,644	1,092	97.0	26,222	20,395	5,827	77.8
1981	37,356	36,172	1,184	96.8	27,224	21,110	6,114	77.5
1982	37,137	35,651	1,486	96.0	27,814	21,361	6,453	76.8
1983	37,800	36,200	1,600	95.8	28,726	22,146	6,580	77.1
1984	39,802	38,247	1,555	96.1	30,322	23,665	6,657	78.0
1985	40,776	39,208	1,568	96.2	31,675	24,838	6,837	78.4
1986	41,911	40,231	1,680	96.0	33,100	26,045	7,055	78.7
1987	43,135	41,400	1,735	96.0	34,636	27,354	7,282	79.0
1988	44,362	42,614	1,748	96.1	35,930	28,572	7,358	79.5
1989	45,523	43,766	1,757	96.1	37,244	29,746	7,498	79.9
1990	46,071	44,229	1,842	96.0	38,067	30,484	7,583	80.1
1991	45,980	43,947	2,033	95.6	38,383	30,696	7,687	80.0
1992	46,340	44,161	2,179	95.3	39,010	31,307	7,703	80.3
1993	47,239	44,946	2,293	95.1	39,682	31,889	7,793	80.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, historical series, 1976-93.

Table A15.--Percentage distribution of employed persons 25 years old and over, by occupation, and by sex and educational attainment: 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Total Employed	Managerial and profess'l specialty	Technical, sales, admin support	Service occu-pations	Precision production, craft and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers	Occupations in farming, forestry, fishing
Men							
Total	55,508	28.9	20.3	8.5	19.7	18.6	4.1
Less than high school diploma	6,852	5.1	7.6	13.2	27.3	35.9	10.9
Less than 1 yr of high school	2,604	3.8	5.7	14.8	23.6	34.7	17.4
1-3 years of high school	3,683	5.7	8.3	12.0	29.5	37.1	7.4
4 yrs high school, no diploma	565	8.0	11.5	13.5	29.9	33.3	3.9
High school diploma, no college	18,595	10.8	17.0	10.0	28.6	28.8	4.9
Some college, no degree	9,875	21.3	28.1	10.3	21.4	15.9	3.0
Associate degree	4,018	26.0	27.5	10.2	22.5	10.9	2.8
Occupational program	2,254	21.7	24.7	10.6	27.4	12.5	3.1
Academic program	1,764	31.5	31.1	9.7	16.4	9.0	2.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	16,169	65.1	22.9	3.3	4.5	3.0	1.3
Bachelor's degree	10,205	54.7	29.1	4.3	6.2	4.0	1.7
Master's degree	3,596	76.8	16.5	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.8
First-professional degree	1,453	92.6	5.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Doctor's degree	915	90.6	6.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.2
Women							
Total	46,130	31.3	41.6	16.2	2.3	7.9	0.9
Less than high school diploma	4,179	5.0	21.4	41.5	4.7	24.6	2.7
Less than 1 yr of high school	1,336	2.7	11.5	45.9	5.0	30.2	4.8
1-3 years of high school	2,439	5.6	24.4	40.6	4.7	22.8	1.9
4 yrs high school, no diploma	404	9.2	36.4	31.9	3.7	17.8	1.0
High school diploma, no college	16,871	13.2	49.5	21.5	3.2	11.5	1.1
Some college, no degree	8,864	22.6	56.0	14.2	1.9	4.6	0.7
Associate degree	4,176	37.2	47.8	10.1	1.2	3.0	0.6
Occupational program	2,341	35.2	47.4	11.9	1.5	3.4	0.7
Academic program	1,835	39.8	48.4	7.8	1.0	2.4	0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,040	69.4	24.8	3.7	0.7	1.0	0.4
Bachelor's degree	8,148	61.3	31.3	4.7	0.9	1.3	0.5
Master's degree	3,110	85.0	12.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
First-professional degree	450	90.4	7.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Doctor's degree	332	92.5	6.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, derived from unpublished tables, 1993.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A16.--Percent of women to total employed persons 16 years old and over, by selected occupations: 1983 and 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	1983		1993	
	Total employed	Women	Total employed	Women
Managerial and professional specialty				
Executive, administrative, managerial occupations	10,772	32.4	15,376	42.0
Administrators, education and related fields	415	41.4	635	59.9
Accountants and auditors	1,105	38.7	1,387	49.2
Management analysts	134	29.5	250	33.7
Engineers	1,572	5.8	1,716	8.6
Economists	98	37.9	117	47.6
Mathematical and computer scientists	463	29.8	1,051	32.4
Natural scientists	357	20.5	531	30.1
Physicians	519	15.8	605	21.8
Registered nurses	1,372	95.8	1,859	94.4
Teachers, college and university	606	36.3	772	42.5
Teachers, except college and university	3,365	70.9	4,397	75.1
Clergy	293	5.6	350	11.4
Lawyers and judges	651	15.8	815	22.8
Authors	62	46.7	139	57.2
Technical, sales and administrative support				
Sales, supervisors and proprietors	2,958	28.4	4,016	36.4
Electrical and electronic technician	260	12.5	297	15.5
Science technicians	202	29.1	261	37.5
Airplane pilots and navigators	69	2.1	101	3.9
Computer programmers	443	32.5	578	31.5
Computer equipment operators	605	63.9	603	61.9
Secretaries	3,891	99.0	3,586	98.9
Service occupations				
Police and detectives	645	9.4	923	16.0
Bartenders	338	48.4	321	53.3
Barbers	92	12.9	86	22.3
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	622	88.7	758	90.1
Precision, production, craft, and repair				
Dental laboratory and medical appliances technicians	50	41.1	51	33.1
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	246	74.2	315	67.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers				
Assemblers	953	46.4	1,129	43.7
Bus drivers	365	45.5	506	45.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings," derived from January 1984 and January 1994 issues, table 22.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A17.--Usual weekly earnings of employed full-time wage and salary workers 16 years and over, by sex and educational attainment: 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Total Employed	Under $100	$100 to $149	$150 to $199	$200 to $249	$250 to $299	$300 to $349	$350 to $399	$400 to $499
Men									
Total	48,386	67	205	1,382	3,532	3,224	3,704	3,006	7,137
Less than high school diploma	6,149	18	71	514	1,079	800	788	512	1,009
High school diploma, no college	17,028	25	71	538	1,461	1,362	1,602	1,350	3,201
Some college, no degree	8,915	12	35	222	607	624	709	583	1,354
Associate degree	3,519	2	4	35	153	172	231	204	548
Bachelor's degree and above	12,775	10	24	73	232	266	374	357	1,025
Bachelor's	8,465	6	18	56	175	218	320	286	801
Master's	2,938	3	3	12	40	37	44	54	166
First-professional	732	0	2	4	13	8	5	12	36
Doctor's	640	1	1	1	4	3	5	5	22
Women									
Total	36,826	129	264	2,035	4,218	3,975	4,164	3,221	5,919
Less than high school diploma	3,090	43	69	531	825	529	393	233	267
High school diploma, no college	13,235	50	108	973	2,070	1,929	1,917	1,372	2,192
Some college, no degree	7,529	20	64	374	852	869	975	796	1,424
Associate degree	3,268	6	14	81	228	305	335	302	627
Bachelor's degree and above	9,704	10	29	76	243	343	544	518	1,409
Bachelor's	6,667	9	23	60	216	290	464	447	1,120
Master's	2,489	1	6	14	24	49	76	64	248
First-professional	306	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	24
Doctor's	242	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	17

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 17.--Usual weekly earnings of employed full-time wage and salary workers 16 years and over, by sex and educational attainment: 1993--Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	$500 to $599	$600 to $749	$750 to $999	$1,000 to $1,199	$1,200 to $1,499	$1,500 or more	$1,500 or > /Total Employed %	Median Dollars	Mean Dollars
Men									
Total	5,696	7,356	6,342	2,911	1,639	1,985	4.1	$ 514.25	$ 606.84
Less than high school diploma	502	491	252	68	26	19	0.3	327.21	383.27
High school diploma, no college	2,254	2,701	1,642	459	214	148	0.9	456.35	501.40
Some college, no degree	1,138	1,516	1,228	447	255	185	2.1	509.57	572.56
Associate degree	505	678	577	194	127	89	2.5	569.07	621.91
Bachelor's degree and above	1,297	1,970	2,643	1,743	1,217	1,544	12.1	792.09	874.78
Bachelor's	1,001	1,376	1,755	1,032	665	756	8.9	732.32	807.41
Master's	213	456	658	490	358	404	13.8	885.02	948.78
First-professional	42	79	109	100	86	236	32.2	1,037.53	1,151.82
Doctor's degree	41	59	121	121	108	148	23.1	1,020.16	1,109.66
Women									
Total	4,195	4,008	2,822	986	487	383	1.0	395.31	461.44
Less than high school diploma	97	70	25	4	3	1	0.0	255.45	284.50
High school diploma, no college	1,203	862	386	86	51	36	0.3	331.93	374.77
Some college, no degree	881	726	362	95	49	42	0.6	379.30	424.14
Associate degree	465	479	300	79	27	20	0.6	449.71	491.15
Bachelor's degree and above	1,549	1,871	1,749	722	357	284	2.9	596.17	654.87
Bachelor's	1,110	1,228	1,025	379	173	123	1.8	544.22	601.88
Master's	380	555	599	263	124	86	3.5	685.94	734.03
First-professional	32	53	67	37	36	47	15.4	846.54	961.45
Doctor's	27	35	58	43	24	28	11.6	843.45	911.80

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, derived from unpublished tables, 1993.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A18.-- Percentage distribution of teachers and principals, by sex, control of institution, and by selected school characteristics: School year 1990-91

Characteristic	Teachers			Principals		
	Number	Men	Women	Number	Men	Women
All schools	2,915,774	27.5	72.5	102,771	65.1	34.9
Public	2,559,488	28.1	71.9	78,890	70.0	30.0
Central city	665,565	26.6	73.4	17,786	58.7	41.3
School level						
Elementary	432,023	16.5	83.5	13,601	53.2	46.8
Secondary	214,778	46.3	53.7	3,510	79.2	20.8
Combined	18,764	31.3	68.7	675	62.2	37.8
Urban fringe/large town	747,046	28.7	71.3	20,040	65.9	34.1
School level						
Elementary	452,570	16.6	83.4	15,017	60.6	39.4
Secondary	273,248	47.8	52.2	4,423	85.1	14.9
Combined	21,228	40.5	59.5	600	57.3	42.7
Rural/small town	1,042,440	28.7	71.3	38,953	78.0	22.0
School level						
Elementary	605,189	17.1	82.9	25,489	70.9	29.1
Secondary	372,666	46.3	53.7	10,848	93.6	6.4
Combined	64,585	34.6	65.4	2,615	82.0	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A18.-- Percentage distribution of teachers and principals, by sex, control of institution, and by selected school characteristics: school year 1990-91--Continued

Characteristic	Teachers			Principals		
	Number	Men	Women	Number	Men	Women
Private	356,286	22.9	77.1	23,881	48.7	51.3
Central city	145,360	24.1	75.9	8,304	45.5	54.5
School level						
Elementary	70,015	12.5	87.5	5,407	34.4	65.6
Secondary	35,410	43.9	56.1	1,170	66.5	33.5
Combined	39,935	26.9	73.1	1,726	66.3	33.7
Urban fringe/large town	106,176	20.7	79.3	6,936	42.1	57.9
School level						
Elementary	53,756	10.7	89.3	4,556	27.8	72.2
Secondary	15,719	44.5	55.5	581	72.2	27.8
Combined	136,701	25.1	74.9	1,799	68.3	31.7
Rural/small town	66,603	24.2	75.8	6,522	59.2	40.8
School level						
Elementary	30,607	10.3	89.7	3,893	40.9	59.1
Secondary	8,865	61.0	39.0	489	77.9	22.1
Combined	27,131	27.8	72.2	2,141	88.3	11.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey: 1990-91, derived from tables 3.1 and 3.4, pp. 28, 34 and 35.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A19.--Pecentage distribution of full-time faculty and staff with any instructional responsibilities, by sex, type and control of institution, and program area: Fall 1992

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Men	Women
All institutions 1/	526,222	100.0	67.5	32.5
Type and control of institution				
Public research	108,493	100.0	77.3	22.9
Private research	32,350	100.0	70.0	30.0
Public doctoral 2/	54,433	100.0	70.8	29.2
Private doctoral 2/	25,397	100.0	76.9	23.1
Public comprehensive	96,350	100.0	66.5	33.5
Private comprehensive	36,548	100.0	65.5	34.5
Private Liberal arts	37,560	100.0	60.9	39.1
Public two-year	109,551	100.0	55.4	44.6
Other 3/	25,540	100.0	73.7	26.3
Program area				
Agriculture and home economics	11,466	100.0	76.2	23.8
Business	39,848	100.0	69.8	30.2
Communications	10,344	100.0	65.9	34.1
Education	36,851	100.0	49.9	50.1
Teacher education	12,429	100.0	43.6	56.4
Other education	24,422	100.0	53.1	46.9
Engineering	24,680	100.0	94.1	5.9
Fine arts	31,682	100.0	67.8	32.2
Health sciences	77,996	100.0	50.5	49.5
Humanities	74,086	100.0	59.2	40.8
Law	7,337	100.0	65.2	34.8
Natural sciences	101,681	100.0	80.4	19.6
Social sciences	58,526	100.0	73.1	26.9
Occupationally specific programs	15,395	100.0	84.9	15.1
All other programs	27,466	100.0	65.2	34.8

1/ All accredited, nonproprietary U.S. postsecondary institutions that grant a 2-year (A.A.) or higher degree and whose accreditation at the higher education level is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

2/ Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools.

3/ Public liberal arts, private 2-year, and religious and other specialized institutions, except medical.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Faculty and Instructional Staff: Who are They and What Do They Do?" The 1993 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF93), table 6, pp. 14 and 15.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A20.--Mean basic salary and mean total income of full-time regular faculty in four-year institutions, by sex, program area, and academic rank: Fall 1992

Program area and academic rank	Basic salary			Total income		
	Men	Women	Women/Men Percent	Men	Women	Women/Men Percent
All program areas	$55,751	40,330	72.3	70,546	48,789	69.2
Professor	66,297	53,416	80.6	84,210	63,135	75.0
Associate professor	54,091	43,321	80.1	68,646	50,713	73.9
Assistant professor	45,239	38,356	84.8	56,081	47,797	85.2
Other	37,697	31,548	83.7	48,441	38,793	80.1
Professional1/						
Professor	82,894	57,646	69.5	109,225	67,490	61.8
Associate professor	65,731	46,880	71.3	89,420	55,026	61.5
Assistant professor	57,576	42,723	74.2	75,119	52,049	69.3
Other	41,513	35,208	84.8	53,330	44,694	83.8
Arts and sciences 2/						
Professor	59,134	51,500	87.1	73,334	59,804	81.6
Associate professor	46,887	40,204	85.7	55,842	47,506	85.1
Assistant professor	37,269	34,792	93.4	43,810	41,842	95.5
Other	37,079	27,231	73.4	46,217	34,043	73.7
Other 3/						
Professor	64,810	52,062	80.3	82,185	67,154	81.7
Associate professor	49,134	44,335	90.2	59,439	49,509	83.3
Assistant professor	38,113	35,157	92.2	45,245	52,041	115.0
Other	34,456	33,271	96.6	46,262	38,001	82.1

1/ Includes business, education, engineering, and health sciences program areas.

2/ Includes arts, humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences program areas.

3/ Includes agriculture, communications, home economics, library science, theology, interdisciplinary, and all other program areas.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "1993 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty," (NSOPF:93).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A21.--Average salary in current and 1993-94 dollars of full-time instructional faculty on 9- and 10-month contracts in institutions of higher education, by sex: 1972-73 to 1993-94

Academic year	Current Dollars			1993-94 Dollars			Women/Men
	All faculty	Men	Women	All faculty	Men	Women	Percent
1972-73	13,856	14,422	11,925	43,585	45,366	37,511	82.7
1973-74							
1974-75	15,622	16,303	13,471	44,104	46,027	38,031	82.6
1975-76	16,659	17,414	14,308	43,921	45,912	37,723	82.2
1976-77	17,560	18,378	15,100	43,747	45,785	37,619	82.2
1977-78	18,709	19,575	16,159	43,676	45,698	37,723	82.5
1978-79	19,620	20,777	17,080	42,306	44,349	36,457	82.2
1979-80	21,348	22,394	18,396	40,207	42,177	34,647	82.1
1980-81	23,302	24,499	19,996	39,331	41,352	33,751	81.6
1981-82	25,449	26,796	21,802	39,540	41,633	33,874	81.4
1982-83	27,196	28,664	23,261	40,514	42,701	34,652	81.2
1983-84							
1984-85	30,447	32,182	25,941	42,090	44,488	35,861	80.6
1985-86	32,392	34,294	27,576	43,525	46,081	37,054	80.4
1986-87							
1987-88	35,897	38,112	30,499	45,309	48,105	38,496	80.0
1988-89							
1989-90	40,133	42,763	34,183	46,213	49,242	39,362	79.9
1990-91	42,165	45,065	35,881	46,036	49,202	39,175	79.6
1991-92	43,851	46,848	37,534	46,390	49,560	39,707	80.1
1992-93	44,714	47,866	38,385	45,872	49,106	39,379	80.2
1993-94	46,364	49,579	40,058	46,364	49,579	40,058	80.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics: 1995," table 224, p. 234, "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty" surveys, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix B

Sources of Data and Definitions

Sources of Data and Definitions

Sources

The information presented in this report was obtained from many sources, including federal and state agencies, private research organizations, and professional associations. The sources are as follows:

Decennial Census

The U.S. Constitution provides for a census of the population every 10 years, primarily to establish a basis for apportionment of members of the House of Representatives among the States. The census of population is a complete count. An attempt is made to account for every person, for each person's residence, and for other characteristics (sex, age, family relationships, etc.).

Current Population Survey

Current estimates of school enrollment, as well as social and economic characteristics of students, are based on data collected in the Census Bureau's monthly household survey of about 60,000 households. The monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) sample consists of 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions throughout the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sample was initially selected from the 1980 census files and is periodically updated to reflect new housing construction.

The monthly CPS deals primarily with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population (i.e., excluding military personnel and their families living on post and inmates of institutions). In addition, in October of each year, supplemental questions are asked about highest grade completed, level and grade of current enrollment, attendance status, number and type of courses, degree or certificate objective, and type of organization offering instruction for each member of the household. In March of each year, supplemental questions on income are asked. The responses to these questions are combined with answers to two questions on educational attainment: highest grade of school ever attended, and whether that grade was completed.

School Enrollment

Each October, the Current Population Survey (CPS) includes supplemental questions on the enrollment status of the population 3 years old and over. The main sources of nonsampling variability in the responses to the supplement are those inherent in the survey instrument. The question of current enrollment may not be answered accurately for various reasons. Some respondents may not know current grade information for every student in the household, a problem especially prevalent for households with members in college or in nursery school. Confusion over college credits or hours taken by a student may make it difficult to determine the year in which the student is enrolled. Problems may occur with the definition of nursery school (a group or class organized to provide educational experiences for children), where respondents' interpretations of "educational experiences" vary.

Educational Attainment

Data on years of school completed are derived from two questions on the Current Population Survey (CPS) instrument. Formal reports documenting educational attainment are produced by the Bureau of the Census using March CPS results. The latest report is *Educational Attainment in the United States, March 1993 and 1992*, Series P-20, No. 476, which is available from the Government Printing Office.

In addition to the general constraints of the CPS, some data indicate that the respondents have a tendency to overestimate the educational level of members of their household. Some inaccuracy is due to a lack of the respondent's knowledge of the exact educational attainment of each household member and the hesitancy to acknowledge anything less than a high school education. Another cause of nonsampling variability is the change in the numbers in the armed services over the years. In 1970, 25 percent of all males 20 and 21 years old were in the armed services. By 1974, this had decreased to less than 10 percent. The exclusion of members of the armed services appears to increase the proportion of the CPS population with some college and decrease the proportion of those who finished high school but went no further. After 1974, there was more stability in the proportion of young men in the military.

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys all postsecondary institutions, including universities and colleges, as well as institutions offering technical and vocational education beyond the high school level. This survey, which began in 1986, replaced the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS).

IPEDS consists of eight integrated components that obtain information on who provides postsecondary education (institutions), who participates in it and completes it (students), what programs are offered and what programs are completed, and both the human and financial resources involved in the provision of institutionally based postsecondary education. Specifically, these components include: Institutional Characteristics, including instructional activity; Fall Enrollment, including age and residence; Enrollment in Occupationally Specific Programs; Completions; Finance; Staff; Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty; and Academic Libraries.

The higher education portion of this survey is a census of accredited 2- and 4-year colleges, while data from less than 2-year private technical and vocational institutions were collected through a sample survey from 1986 to 1992. In 1993, IPEDS surveyed all postsecondary institutions eligible for participation in Title IV financial aid programs. However, some portions of the historical data will be subject to sampling and nonsampling errors, while some portions will be subject only to nonsampling errors.

Prior to the establishment of IPEDS in 1986, HEGIS acquired and maintained statistical data on the characteristics and operations of institutions of higher education. Implemented in 1966, HEGIS was an annual universe survey of institutions accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education. These institutions were listed in NCES's *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities*.

Institutional Characteristics

This survey provides the basis for the universe of postsecondary institutions in the United States. The universe of higher education institutions comprises institutions that met certain accreditation criteria and offered at least a 1-year program of college-level studies leading toward a degree. All of these institutions were certified as higher education institutions by the U.S. Department of Education's Division of Eligibility and Agency Evaluation. Each fall, institutions listed in the previous year's IPEDS universe are asked to update a computer printout of their information. Newly identified postsecondary institutions are asked to complete an Institutional Characteristics Survey so they can be added into the IPEDS institutional universe. The survey collects basic information necessary to classify the institutions including control, level, and kinds of programs; information on tuition, fees, and room and board charges; and unduplicated full-year enrollment counts and instructional activity.

Fall Enrollment

This survey has been part of the HEGIS and IPEDS series since 1966. The enrollment survey response rate is relatively high; the 1992 response rate was 86.9 percent. Major sources of nonsampling error for this survey as identified in a 1979 report, were classification problems, the unavailability of needed data, interpretation of definitions, the survey due date, and operational errors. Of these, the classification of students appears to have been the main source of error. Institutions had problems in correctly classifying first-time freshmen, other first-time students, and unclassified students for both full-time and part-time categories. These problems occurred most often at 2-year institutions (private and public) and private 4-year institutions. In the 1977-78 HEGIS validation studies, the classification problem led to an estimated overcount of 11,000 full-time students and an undercount of 19,000 part-time students. Although the ratio of error to the grand total was quite small (less than 1 percent), the percentage of errors was as high as 5 percent for detailed student levels and even higher at certain aggregation levels.

Beginning with fall 1986, the survey system was redesigned with the introduction of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (see above). The IPEDS system comprises all postsecondary institutions, but also maintains comparability with earlier surveys by allowing HEGIS institutions to be tabulated separately. The survey also collects (in alternating years) age and residence data from higher education institutions only.

Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty

This institutional survey has been conducted for most years from 1966-67 to 1987-88, and annually since 1989-90. The survey form changed a number of times during those years.

Between 1966-67 and 1985-86 this survey differed from other HEGIS surveys in that imputations were not made for nonrespondents. Thus, there is some possibility that the salary averages presented in this report may differ from the results of a complete enumeration of all colleges and universities. Beginning with the surveys for 1987-88, the IPEDS data tabulation procedures included imputations for survey nonrespondents. The response rate for the 1992-93 survey was 85.4 percent for public higher education institutions, or 82.9 percent overall. Because of the higher response rate for public colleges, it is probable that the public colleges' salary data are more accurate than the data for private colleges. Although data from these surveys are not subject to sampling error, sources of nonsampling

error may include computational errors and misclassification in reporting and processing. NCES reviews individual colleges' data for internal and longitudinal consistency and contacts the colleges to check inconsistent data.

Completions

This survey was part of the HEGIS series throughout its existence. However, the degree classification taxonomy was revised in 1970-71, 1982-83, and 1991-92. Collection of degree data has been maintained through the IPEDS system.

Though information from survey years 1970-71 through 1981-82 is directly comparable, care must be taken if information before or after that period is included in any comparison. Degrees-conferred trend tables arranged by the 1991-92 classification are included in the *Digest of Education Statistics* to provide consistent data from 1970-71 to 1991-92. Data in this edition on associate and other formal awards below the baccalaureate, by field of study, cannot be made comparable with figures prior to 1982-83. The nonresponse rate is not a significant source of nonsampling error for this survey. The return rate over the years has been high, with the higher education response rate for the 1991-92 survey at 94.1 percent. The overall response rate including the noncollegiate institutions is 84.5 percent. Because of the high return rate for the institutions of higher education, nonsampling error caused by imputation is also minimal.

The major sources of nonsampling error for this survey were differences between the NCES program taxonomy and taxonomies used by the colleges, classification of double majors, operational problems, and survey timing. In the 1979 HEGIS validation study, these sources of nonsampling contributed to an error rate of 0.3 percent over reporting of bachelor's degrees and 1.3 percent over reporting of master's degrees. The differences, however, varied greatly among fields. Over 50 percent of the fields selected for the validation study had no errors identified. Categories of fields that had large differences were business and management, education, engineering, letters, and psychology. It was also shown that differences in proportion to the published figures were less than 1 percent for most of the selected fields that had some errors. Exceptions to these were: master's and Ph.D. programs in labor and industrial relations (20 percent and 8 percent); bachelor's and master's programs in art education (3 percent and 4 percent); bachelor's and Ph.D. programs in business and commerce, and in distributive education (5 percent and 9 percent); master's programs in philosophy (8 percent); and Ph.D. programs in psychology (11 percent).

Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP)

The disciplines and specialties (fields of study) are based on the 1990 version of CIP.

High School and Beyond

High School and Beyond (HS&B) is a national longitudinal survey of 1980 high school sophomores and seniors. The base-year survey was a probability sample of 1,015 high schools with a target number of 36 sophomores and 36 seniors in each of the schools. A total of 58,270 students participated in the base-year survey. Substitutions were made for noncooperating schools—but not for students—in those strata where it was possible. Overall, 1,122 schools were selected in the original sample and 811 of these schools participated in the survey. An additional 204 schools were drawn in a replacement sample. Student refusals and absences resulted in an 82 percent completion rate for the survey.

Several small groups in the population were over sampled to allow for special study of certain types of schools and students. Students completed questionnaires and took a battery of cognitive tests. In addition, a sample of parents of sophomores and seniors (about 3,600 for each cohort) was surveyed.

HS&B first follow-up activities took place in the spring of 1982. The sample design of the first follow-up survey called for the selection of approximately 30,000 persons who were sophomores in 1980. The completion rate for sophomores eligible for on-campus survey administration was about 96 percent. About 89 percent of the students who left school between the base year and first follow-up surveys (dropouts, transfer students, and early graduates) completed the first follow-up sophomore questionnaire.

National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988

The National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88) is the third major longitudinal study sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics. The two studies that preceded NELS:88, the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 (NLS-72) and High School and Beyond (HS&B) in 1980, surveyed high school seniors (and sophomores in HS&B) through high school, postsecondary education, and work and family formation experiences. Unlike its predecessors, NELS:88 begins with a cohort of 8th-grade students. In 1988, some 25,000 eighth graders, their parents, their teachers, and their school principals were surveyed. Follow-ups were conducted in 1990 and 1992 when a majority of these students were in 10th and 12th grades, respectively.

National Household Education Survey

The National Household Education Survey (NHES) is a data collection system that is designed to address a wide range of education-related issues. Surveys were conducted in the spring of 1991, 1993, and 1995.

The NHES targets specific populations for detailed data collection. While the survey is not designed to develop an in-depth research database, it is intended to provide more detailed data on the topics and populations of interest than are collected through supplements to other household surveys.

The NHES is designed as a telephone survey of the noninstitutional civilian population of U.S. households are selected for the survey using random digit dialing (RDD) methods. Data are collected using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) procedures.

National Survey of Postsecondary Faculty

The 1992-93 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF-93), a survey of instructional faculty in higher education institutions, was conducted for the first time in the 1987-88 academic year. It had a sample of 480 2-year, 4-year doctoral-granting and other colleges and universities, over 3,000 department chairs, and 11,000 faculty. The NSOPF-93 was limited to surveys of faculty and institutions, but with a substantially expanded sample of 974 public and private nonproprietary higher education institutions and 31,354 faculty. The institution universe included institutions in the traditional sector of postsecondary education: that is, institutions whose accreditation at the college level is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education, that provide formal instructional programs of at least 2-years duration, that are public or private nonprofit, and that are designed primarily for students who have completed the requirements for a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Unlike NSOPF-88, which was limited to faculty whose regular assignment included instruction, the

faculty universe for NSOPF-93 was expanded to include anyone who was designated as faculty, whether or not their responsibilitites included instruction, and other (non-faculty) personnel with instructional responsibilities. Under this definition, researchers and administrators and other institutional staff who hold faculty positions, but who do not teach, were included in the sample. Instructional staff without faculty status were also included.

Schools and Staffing Survey

The Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) was first conducted for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Bureau of the Census during the 1987-88 school year. SASS surveys also were conducted in 1990-91 and in 1993-94, and are scheduled to be conducted at four year intervals. SASS is a mail survey that collects data on the Nation's public and private elementary and secondary teaching force, aspects of teacher supply and demand, teacher workplace conditions, characteristics of school administrators, and school policies and practices. The SASS data are collected through a sample survey of school districts, schools, school administrators, and teachers. The 1990-91 SASS surveys of schools and school principals were based on the 9,336 public and 3,279 private schools in the school samples. From these schools, 56,051 public school teachers and 9,166 private school teachers were selected for the 1990-91 SASS sample of teachers.

American College Testing Program

The American College Testing (ACT) Assessment is designed to measure educational development in the areas of English, mathematics, social studies, and natural sciences. The ACT Assessment is taken by college-bound high school students and the test results are used to predict how well students might perform in college.

Prior to the 1984-85 school year, national norms were based on a 10 percent sample of the students taking the test. Since then, national norms are based on the test scores of all students taking the test. Moreover, beginning with 1984-85, these norms have been based on the most recent ACT scores available from students scheduled to graduate in the spring of the year. Duplicate test records are no longer used to produce national figures.

Separate ACT standard scores are computed for English, mathematics, social studies, science reasoning, and, as of October 1989, reading. ACT standard scores are reported for each subject area on a scale from 1 to 36. The four ACT standard scores have a mean (average) of about 19 and a standard deviation of about 6 for college-bound students nationally. A composite score is obtained by taking the simple average of the four standard scores and is an indication of student's overall academic development across these subject areas. Beginning with the October 1989 test date, a new version of the ACT was introduced.

It should be noted that college-bound students who take the ACT Assessment are not representative of college-bound students nationally. First, students who live in the Midwest, Rocky Mountains and Plains, and the South are overrepresented among ACT-tested students as compared with college-bound students nationally. Second, ACT-tested students tend to enroll in public colleges and universities more frequently than do college-bound students nationally.

Concepts and Definitions

Civilian labor force comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.
Civilian labor force participation rate is the ratio of the civilian labor force to the civilian noninstitutional population.
Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Academic Degrees

Associate
A degree that normally requires at least two but less than four years of full-time equivalent college work.

Bachelor's
A degree that normally requires at least four but not more than five years of full-time equivalent college-level work. This includes all bachelor's degrees conferred in a 5-year cooperative (work-study plan) program. A cooperative plan provides for alternate class attendance and employment in business, industry, or government: thus, it allows students to combine actual work experience with their college studies. Also includes bachelor's degrees in which the normal four years of work are completed in three years.

Master's
A degree that requires the successful completion of a program of study of at least the full-time equivalent of one but not more than two academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.

Doctor's
The highest degree a student can earn for graduate study. The doctor's degree classification includes such degrees as Doctor of Education, Doctor of Juridical Science, Doctor of Public Health, and Doctor of Philosophy degree in any field such as agronomy, food technology, education, engineering, public administration, ophthalmology, or radiology. For the Doctor of Public Health degree, the prior degree is generally earned in closely related professional field of medicine or in sanitary engineering.

First-Professional
A degree that requires completion of a program that meets all of the following criteria: (1) completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; (2) at least 2 years of college work prior to entering the program; and (3) a total of at least 6 academic years of college work to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional program itself.

Vocational Education

Organized educational programs, services, and activities that are directly related to the preparation of individuals for paid or unpaid employment or for additional preparation for a career, requiring other than a bachelor's or an advanced degree. The types of vocational education at the secondary level are:

Consumer and homemaking education
Includes courses intended to prepare students for roles outside the paid labor market. Topics covered include child care, meal preparation, nutrition, and household management.

General labor market preparation
Includes courses that teach general employment skills, but do not as their primary objective prepare students for paid employment in a specific field. These courses include introductory typewriting, introductory industrial courses, work experience or career exploration courses, and general labor market skills courses such as agricultural math or business English.

Specific labor market preparation
Includes courses that teach skills and provide information required in a particular vocation.

Vocational program areas (Secondary)

Agriculture:
Includes courses that prepare students for employment in farming, horticulture, fishing, or forestry. In addition, courses in natural resources teach skills in conservation, wildlife, forestry, logging, and paper production.

Business:
Includes training in business support and business management, including data processing, accounting, advanced typing, and record keeping, as well as finance, investments, personnel, and other aspects of management. Courses in library sciences and security services are also included.

Marketing and distribution:
Includes courses related to the selling and distribution of goods and services, teaching skills ranging from cash register operation to marketing and management research.

Health:
Includes courses intended to prepare students for careers in the health professions, such as those that train students to become nurses and dental assistants, lab technicians, and ambulance operators.

Occupational home economics:
Includes courses intended to prepare students for employment in the service sector, such as child care, food preparation, cleaning services, plant maintenance, and protection services. Unlike consumer and homemaking education, occupational home economics emphasizes skills and training for the paid labor force.

Trade and industry:
Includes coursework in construction, mechanics and repairs, precision production, and transportation. Construction includes courses in carpentry, plumbing, electrical wiring, and welding. Mechanics and repairs include courses in repairing a variety of consumer goods. Precision production includes courses that teach students how to design and manufacture goods, such as woodworking, graphic design, printing, sheet metal, and architecture.

Technical and communication:
Includes courses related to skills used in television and radio, as well as computer courses such as programming.

Occupational categories

Managerial and professional specialty
Includes: executive, administrative, managerial, and professional specialty.

Technical, sales, and administrative support
Includes: technicians and related support, sales occupations, and administrative support including clerical.

Service occupations
Includes: private household, protective service, and all other service workers.

Precision production, craft and repair
Includes: mechanics and repairers, construction trades, and other precision production, craft and repair.

Operators, fabricators and laborers
Includes: machine operators, assemblers, inspectors, transportation and material moving occupations, handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations
Includes: farmers and farm managers, farm occupations except managerial, forestry and logging occupations, fishers, hunters, and trappers.

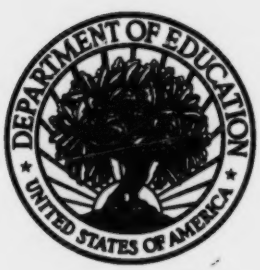
ISBN 0-16-048846-X

United States
Department of Education
Washington, DC 20208–5652

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Education
Permit No. G–17

Standard Mail (A)



BEST COPY AVAILABLE